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FORMULÆ MEDICAMENTORUM;

OR, A

COMPENDIUM

OF THE

MODERN PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

To which is prefixed

AN ESSAY

ON THE

EFFECTS AND USES OF BLOOD-LETTING.

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THE PREFACE.

THE following Eſſay on the Intentions of Cure and Remedies, in the different morbid Affections of the Body, was undertaken by the Author as a Text-Book to the Courſes of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Phyſic, which he was for eleven Years engaged in; and firſt printed, for the Uſe of his Pupils only, in the Year 1760. A Second Edition was made public ſome Years after, when his Engagements in his Profeſſion

feſſion would not permit him, with Convenience, any longer to continue the Lectures. A Third Edition now comes forth, and entirely from a View to public Utility, as the Author, on various Accounts, has Reaſon to believe, that the Publication has been to the Advantage of the younger Part of the Profeſſion, and that it has proved one of the moſt uſeful Compendiums of Practice extant.

The Eſſay on Blood-letting is an Extract from a Treatiſe publiſhed in the Year 1761, which is now out of Print; and, as the Effects of the Evacuation are in general too little underſtood, it was preſumed, that a Republication of the practical Part may prove acceptable.

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ON THE

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD,

AND THE

EFFECTS AND USES

OF

BLOOD-LETTING.

ON THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD, AND THE EFFECTS AND USES OF BLOOD-LETTING.

§. 1. FROM the blood all the different juices of the body are ſecreted, which for that purpoſe, and leſt it ſhould coagulate and corrupt by ſtagnation, is in perpetual motion throughout every part of the body. With this progreſſive motion and the manner in which it was performed the ancients were unacquainted; the honour of the diſcovery was reſerved for our countryman, the great, the immortal Dr. Harvey, who about the year 1619, firſt made public and explained this important doctrine: from his demonſtrations it was plain that an animal body was an hydraulic machine, all whoſe offices are entirely dependant upon the cir-

culation of the blood, which cannot for any time (even a few minutes only) be ſuppreſſed without its neceſſary and conſequent deſtruction.

§. 2. The blood in its progreſſive motion is conveyed from the heart by the arteries, to all, even the minuteſt parts of the body; from thence being brought back again by the veins, and collected in the ſinus venoſus, it is protruded into the right or ſuperior auricle and ventricle; from the right ventricle of the heart it is forced into the pulmonary artery, and after circulating through, and being acted upon by the lungs in its paſſage through them, is returned by the pulmonary vein into the left or inferior auricle and ventricle; from the left ventricle it is expelled into the aorta, by whoſe converging branches it is tranſported into all parts of the body, and at length being tranſmitted from the extremities of the ſmall arteries into the naſcent or incipient veins, thro' them paſſes into their larger branches, till it arrives at their termination, the heart, from whence it is as before diſcharged into the arterial ſyſtem, again in a perpetual round, to traverſe the body.

§. 3. It has been diſputed amongſt authors, to what cauſes the alternate contractions and relaxations of the heart could be owing, and by what powers the blood with an inceſſant

ceſſant motion is circulated through the body: their hypotheſes have been very different and vague, not to ſay ſome of them very abſurd, till the learned and ingenious Dr. Whytt of Edinburgh, ſome few years ſince favoured the world with a ſatisfactory theory on that head, founded upon experiment and ſupported by reaſon, which fully anſwers to, and explains all the phænomena of the heart's motion upon principles as ſimple as they are agreeable to the known laws of the animal œconomy *.

The doctor, after premiſing ſome facts concerning the actions of the muſcles, and their proneneſs to contraction, from a ſtimulus, or any thing which will irritate, being applied to them, accounts for the contraction or ſyſtole of the heart, from the ſtimulus applied to, and the diſtenſion of this hollow muſcle, by the venous blood returning into the cavæ from the different parts of the body; and this he proves to be extremely well fitted to act in this manner upon the heart, from its compoſition, heat, inteſtine motion, the qualities it may probably receive from the air, and the force with which it ruſhes into its cavities.

* Whytt's Eſſay on the vital and involuntary motions.

From the irritation then communicated to the ventricles of the heart, and the diſtention of it's cavities by the blood, each of which may under particular circumſtances promote and influence its contraction, we may eaſily account for the conſtant and reiterated motions of this organ; and this of all the theories that have been hitherto offered, will beſt explain the ſeveral phænomena of the heart's action, and indeed appears in all reſpects ſatisfactory and concluſive. "Whilſt "ſome authors (ſays the Doctor) have aſ- "cribed the contraction of the heart ſolely "to the blood, conſidered as a ſtimulating "fluid, which irritates the internal ſurface "of its ventricles; others have been un- "willing to allow that the blood acts in any "other ſenſe as a ſtimulus upon the heart, "than as by its weight and impulſive force "it ſtretches and diſtracts the fibres com- "poſing its ventricles; but the increaſed "motion of the blood from the contagion "of the ſmall pox, meaſles, and the like, and "after eating and drinking any thing acrid, "as well as the power which acrid and ſti- "mulating things have in renewing the "heart's motion after it is ſeparated from "the body, are circumſtances which ſhew "that the contraction of the heart is not "ſolely owing to its fibres being diſtracted "by the movement of the blood, but partly "to the irritation communicated to its in- "ternal ſurface by the particles of this fluid.

"On

"On the other hand, the increaſe of the "heart's motion from exerciſe, or from any "cauſe whence the blood is returned in "greater quantity and with more force to "the heart, its diminution by blood-letting, "the phenomena of the motion of the ſto-"mach, and of the expulſion of the urine "and fæces; all theſe particulars prove, "that even the diſtention of hollow muſcles "has a remarkable influence towards excit-"ing them into action."

It will appear then, that the blood returning by the cavæ and pulmonary veins, and ruſhing into the cavities of the heart, will in ſuch manner ſtimulate and affect its ſenſible nerves and fibres, as to bring it immediately into contraction: if the blood ſhould by any means have been rendered acrid, as from infectious miaſmata, an impeded excretion of the acrimonious perſpirable particles, an abſorb'd purulent matter, or the like, by its increaſed ſtimulus it will excite the heart to quicker vibrations, and febrile ſymptoms muſt come on. Or again, by heat or exerciſe of the body, which rarify the blood, and cauſe it to be determined more copiouſly to the heart; the cavities being diſtended, its contractions will be more frequently repeated, and the contained fluids expelled with more force, and circulated with an increaſed velocity through the body.

§. 4. The ſyſtole, or contraction of the heart, is immediately followed by its relaxation or diaſtole; for the ventricles by their action having expelled the blood which they contained into the aorta and pulmonary arteries, their component fibres will neceſſarily loſe that tenſion and firmneſs which the moment before they were poſſeſſed of. At this time the contraction of the arteries begins; for the blood being expelled from the heart with a force which conſiderably exceeds the reſiſtance they can yield, will dilate them, diſtract their fibres, and perhaps ſlightly ſtimulate their internal ſuperficies: this their dilatation, and the change from a leſs to that of a greater capacity thereby occaſioned is called the pulſe, the diaſtole of which is an expanſion of the artery beyond its natural circumference.

The arteries thus diſtended and irritated by the ſtimulus of the forcibly impelled blood, from an inherent contractile power, which is natural and common to them, as conſiſting of circular elaſtic fibres, are immediately again conſtringed, and return to their former diameters, by expreſſing a quantity of blood into the venous ſyſtem proportionable to that with which they had been dilated beyond their ordinary capacity; and the arteries by this means being diſingaged from the wave of blood emitted from the ventricles, the diſtention and ſtimulus thereby

by occaſioned will ceaſe, till they are again overſtretched by the blood protruded into them at each ſyſtole of the heart, in conſequence of which they are again excited to contract themſelves. And this alternate motion and contraction muſt continue whilſt life and the circulation of the blood endure.

From the above it will appear, that from the pulſe we ſhall be able with a good deal of certainty to form a proper judgment as to the true ſtate of the circulating powers: a full, ſtrong pulſe will denote that the blood abounds in the body, and that it is expelled in large quantities at each contraction of the heart, into the arterial ſyſtem: as on the contrary, a weak languid pulſe will evince that the blood does not exceed in quantity, nor is it circulated with too great an impetuoſity through the body. A quick and ſtrong pulſe will argue that there is a diſpoſition to a plethora, at the ſame time a ſtimulus, to excite to more repeated contractions the circulating powers; as a quick and weak pulſe will prove that there is rather a deficiency in the quantity and conſiſtence of the fluids; but at the ſame time a ſtimulating acrimony, or a diſpoſition to irritability in the ſolids themſelves, beyond the neceſſary bounds.

§. 5. The actions of the heart and blood-veſſels will variouſly affect the circulating fluids,

fluids, as they are performed with a greater or leſſer degree of ſtrength and elaſticity. It is to theſe that we are indebted for the converſion of chyle into milk, and at length into blood; and this will vary in its denſity and principles, according to the ſtrength or weakneſs of the ſyſtem of the ſolids, and as the circulation is performed with more or leſs vigour. The ſtrong elaſtic veſſels act forcibly upon their contained fluids, whence a greater friction and attrition of the blood and veſſels againſt each other, an increaſed heat and diſſipation of the more watery particles, the craſſamentum is wrought up to a higher degree of denſity, and abounds in full proportion to the ſerous parts.

The blood and juices of people in ſuch a conſtitution become for this reaſon more denſe, compact, and viſcid, which will be manifeſted by examining the blood of a robuſt man who uſes much exerciſe, which always will appear of this kind.

Even in diſeaſes in which the vital actions are too much encreaſed, as in ardent fevers and inflammatory diſeaſes, the maſs of blood is ſoon rendered denſe and tenacious, and covered with a phlogiſtic lentor.

On the contrary, where the veſſels are too weak, and the circulation languid, the fluids of the body cannot be ſufficiently acted upon,

or

or worked up to a due degree of denſity and a proper conſiſtence, whence the blood has the appearance of a diſſolved watery fluid, not ſufficiently prepared for the ſtrength and nouriſhment of the body, or the purpoſes of the animal œconomy, nor circulated with a force ſufficient to preſerve and maintain the vital heat. And hence ariſes a pituitous lentor in the ſerum, which under theſe circumſtances is not ſufficiently attenuated, or its particles divided; whence concretions in the veſſels, cachexies, leucophlegmatiæ, and innumerable other complaints. In diſeaſes likewiſe in which the vital actions are depreſſed, the pulſe is ſmall and weak, the heat of the body leſſened, and the texture of the blood diſſolved, with a ſuperabundant quantity of ſerum.

§. 6. To the circulation of the blood rightly and æquably performed, we are indebted for life, health, and at laſt a gradual decay or old age. But if by any means the blood in its rotatory motion ſhould be impeded or diſturbed, it will become the fruitful cauſe and mother of diſeaſes and death. So long as the blood and humours are circulated through the ducts and canals of the body, an animal will live; but no ſooner does the circulation ceaſe and become extinguiſhed, than death ſucceeds to life. If the circulation thro' every part ſhould be performed freely, æquably, moderately and agreeably, ſo long we remain

main ſound and healthy; but in every diſeaſe we find the circulation too much encreaſed, decreaſed, immoderate or unequal; and morbific cauſes are in a great meaſure productive of diſeaſes, by diſturbing and impeding the œconomy of the vital motions, and perverting the ſecretions and excretions.

§. 7. Thus far it hath been thought neceſſary to premiſe, that the ſucceeding doctrines of the effects and uſes of blood-letting may more readily be comprehended and underſtood.

OF THE

GENERAL EFFECTS OF BLOOD-LETTING.

§. 8. THE circulating powers according to particular circumſtances will be variouſly affected by an evacuation of blood, as ſometimes in a plethora, where the veſſels are too much diſtended, a moderate blood-letting will tend greatly to promote the free and eaſy motion of the fluids. On the contrary, we know of no remedy that will ſo ſpeedily weaken the powers of nature and impetus of the circulation, and produce ſo immediate and univerſal a weakneſs. We ſhall be at no loſs to explain from the preceding obſervations in what manner theſe effects can be produced, at the ſame time may eſtabliſh the doctrine and uſes of blood-letting upon plain, eaſy, and indiſputable principles.

§. 9. The

§. 9. The ventricles of the heart, it has been obſerved (§. 3.) are dilated and excited into contraction by the returning venous blood; and by the œconomy of the circulation, the quantity expelled into the arteries at each ſyſtole or contraction will bear an exact and conſtant proportion to that which enters into, and dilates the cavities in its diaſtole: and this will be greater or leſs, according as the blood more or leſs abounds in the body.

In proportion then as the circulating fluids are diminiſhed or evacuated, the quantity to be received by the heart in its diaſtole muſt be leſſened; in conſequence of which, the quantity to be diſtributed by the arteries to the different parts of the body muſt likewiſe be diminiſhed, and every artery will become leſs full and diſtended according to its ſize and capacity. Hence we find, that after a copious phlebotomy, the pulſe becomes ſofter and eaſier, and the heat, tenſion, and compreſſion of the ſeveral parts of the body equally remit in proportion to the evacuation which may have been made: hence likewiſe, as the reſiſtance to the contraction of the arteries is in part taken off, and the moles movenda leſſened, the remaining blood will be more readily ſubſervient to the impulſive force of the arteries, which now will contract themſelves more eaſily and readily, and haſten the circulation of their con-

contained fluids. And this will be exemplified in diſeaſes from a plethora, where the arterial tubes are often ſo much diſtended as greatly to be impaired in their tone and elaſtic force; ſo that they become unable rightly to perform their contractions, or circulate the blood through the body; but no ſooner is the diſtending cauſe removed by a copious phlebotomy, than the veſſels recover their elaſticity; and by their free and eaſy contractions, puſh forwards the circulating humours, by which the progreſſive motion of the blood, and the ſeveral functions of the body, before oppreſſed and ſuffocated, are now again reſtored.

§. 9. Though blood-letting in a plethora, and under particular circumſtances, may contribute ſo greatly to reſtore the motion and action of the veſſels, when diſtended beyond their tone of contraction; yet on the contrary, it is of all others the moſt ſpeedy remedy to weaken and deſtroy the action and elaſticity of the veſſels, and to produce an immediate and univerſal weakneſs; for as the influx of the blood into the cavities of the heart appears to be the cauſe which excites it to action (§. 3.) it muſt follow, that when the vital fluid is exhauſted, the quantity to be returned to the heart will be leſſened: whence the ſtrength of its muſcular contraction will be impaired; the reaction of the arteries, now not ſufficiently diſtended,

diſtended, will be abated; the circulating powers will flag, and may be reduced to any degree at pleaſure.

§. 11. As bleeding weakens and deſtroys the action of the veſſels and organical parts, upon the ſame account it leſſens the heat of the body and the motion and impetus of the blood throughout the whole vaſcular ſyſtem: for as the friction and attrition of the fluids againſt the ſolids are a chief cauſe of heat in the living animal, which is conſtantly augmented as the motion of the humours through the veſſels is increaſed, and again will gradually decreaſe as the motion and impetus are leſſened; it is evident, that by evacuating and taking away the cauſe which would excite the heart to action, the force and ſtrength of its muſcular contraction may to any degree whatever be diminiſhed; nay, we can at pleaſure by blood-letting alone reduce ſo far the motion and impetus of the humours, and give ſo great a check to life and the circulation, when too impetuous or beyond meaſure excited in acute diſeaſes, as to induce a general languor, and by protracting the evacuation, can bring on a deliquium animi, or even death itſelf, by which both heat and motion will moſt effectually be ſtopped and ceaſe.

Galen has related a caſe of a young man who was ſo immediately relieved in an acute fever.

fever by a copious phlebotomy, that a perſon preſent exclaimed, "O homo jugulaſti fe-"brim*." By experiment it has likewiſe been demonſtrated, that by theſe means the circulating powers may to any degree be weakened. The ingenious Dr. Hales, by adapting glaſs tubes to the veſſels of living animals, could remark the height the blood, as propell'd by the force of the heart and arteries, would aſcend to in the tube: he obſerved, that in proportion as he evacuated the blood from the body, the actions of the arteries became gradually weaker, and the aſcent in the tube more and more leſſened, till at leng h the powers of life unable with a due degree of force to propel and puſh forwards the fluids, the animal of conſequence expired †. It will appear then that by blood-letting, the action of the heart and arteries, the motion and impetus of the blood, and with them the heat of the body, may to any degree at pleaſure be diminiſhed.

§. 12. Let us next examine the effects of blood-letting upon the fluids; and theſe it will appear will be principally to attenuate and thin them, and this it may effect in a twofold manner: as 1ſt, from the change ſuper-

* Galen. Method. Medend.

† Hæmiſtatics, Experiment 1, 2, &c.

ſuperinduced upon the ſolids; and 2dly, from a diminution of the craſſamentum, the thickeſt and moſt elaborate part of the animal fluids. As the condition of the fluids in a great meaſure depends upon that of the ſolids, whether their actions are more or leſs excited (§. 5.) it follows, that where the circulating powers are weakened, the blood muſt ſoon be rendered thinner, as it cannot be worked up to that degree of denſity conſequent to a ſtrong and vigorous circulation. Again, by an evacuation of the cruor or craſſamentum, the thickeſt and moſt conſummate part of our humours, many of the effects produced by blood-letting are to be accounted for, which we ſhould be at a loſs to explain from the depletion of the veſſels only; ſince from the aliments they may ſoon be again filled, and would be diſtended as much as before. But where the cruor ſuperabounds in the body, the blood will become too thick. its fibrous parts will bear too great a proportion to its ſerous, and it is with difficulty it can be circulated through the ſmaller veſſels; whence obſtructions, ſtagnations, compreſſions, an impediment to the exit of the blood from the arterial into the venal ſyſtem, ruptures of the veſſels, ſuffocation and death. But if we diminiſh the quantity of the maſs of blood, a conſiderable portion of the thicker parts will be evacuated, the remainder will be rendered more thin and ſerous, and readily circulated through the ſmaller veſſels; nor can

can the loſs of the cruor be immediately repaired from the aliments, as there will be required the repeated actions of the veſſels in innumerable circulations through the body.

§. 13. From what has been above obſerved, it will appear obvious what effects are neceſſarily conſequent to an evacuation of blood, and theſe can only be the following: in a plethora a moderate blood-letting muſt tend to deplete and free the veſſels and organical parts when over diſtended with a thick, denſe blood, by which means it promotes and encreaſes the circulation of the fluids, the eaſy, free contraction of the arteries, and the elaſticity of the veſſels at the ſame time conduces to the attrition, attenuation and motion of the blood; hence reſtores the natural and ready exerciſe of the functions of the body, depraved by a ſuperabundant quantity of humours diſtending the veſſels and clogging the circulation, and by thoſe means relieves in many and various diſeaſes, and produces great changes in the animal œconomy.

Again, the ſame remedy will prove of all others the moſt ſpeedy and efficacious to weaken the action and elaſticity of the heart and arteries, and to lower the impetus of the circulation: hence in acute imflammatory diſeaſes, where the blood is too rapidly and impetuouſly propelled, will afford an immediate

immediate and ſpeedy relief; but if profuſely, injudiciouſly or unſeaſonably uſed, where there is neither a real plethora or encreaſed impetus of the circulation, by lowering the vis vitæ, will retard the cure of many diſeaſes, at the ſame time greatly relaxes the ſolids and leſſens the heat of the body, retards the circulation, diminiſhes the ſtrength, diſſolves and thins the fluids, and produces leucophlegmatias, dropſies, and innumerable other evils; whence the body becomes weak, infirm, and cachectic.

§. 14. *Can blood-letting be of any ſervice in thoſe diſorders which immediately owe their origin to a fault, either in the ſolid or fluid parts, as conſidered abſolutely in themſelves?* It ſhould ſeem not: we cannot by its uſe add ſtrength to weakened or relaxed ſolids, or ſoften the fibres when they become too rigid; neither in diſeaſes from a vicious conſtitution of the humours, will the redundant or contaminated particles alone be expelled, ſuch as a proportion only of the morbid matter can be evacuated, as the quantity of blood drawn away bears to the whole maſs of humours: ſo that we can neither expect that the vitiated particles of our fluids alone can be removed, or that the ſolids when primarily diſeaſed will be reſtored by this evacuation: but from a view of its effects we may conclude, that blood-letting is principally to be recommended in thoſe caſes where the æquilibrium between the

the ſolids and fluids is deſtroyed by too great a quantity, or too denſe a conſiſtence of the blood impeding the due and regular action of the veſſels; or elſe where the actions of the ſolids being too much increaſed, and the circulating powers beyond proper bounds excited, pervert and deſtroy the ſeveral functions of the body.

§. 15. *Have we any certain criterion to judge when it may be proper to recommend the uſe of this evacuation?* The pulſe will be our beſt and ſureſt guide; if we attend to that, we may readily judge of the true ſtate of the circulating powers. In every diſeaſe where the pulſe is full, ſtrong, or tenſe, we may be ſure that blood-letting will be indicated, as it proves that there is either a real plethora or too encreaſed an impetus of the circulation. In ſome caſes we ſhould be cautious that we are not deceived by an impreſſed pulſe from an over-diſtention of the arteries, which, as it is a true ſign of a plethora, will be relieved, and the pulſe will immediately riſe from the evacuation. Again, in old people, where the circulation is not too much increaſed, the pulſe will frequently be hard and tenſe, from a rigidity of the coats of the arteries, not to be removed by blood-letting. For the moſt part however we ſhall not eaſily err if we attend to the pulſe, which, if either full or tenſe, will indicate that the lancet may be advantageouſly recommended. But

if the pulſe ſhould be neither full, ſtrong, or oppreſſed, it will plainly prove that the veſſels are by no means over-diſtended, or the circulating powers beyond meaſure excited: why then ſhould we evacuate where the fluids do not too much abound? or why ſhould we ſink the pulſe and leſſen the action of the heart and arteries, when they were not before too much increaſed.

§. 16. *Are we to attribute any particular effects to the revulſive or derivative blood-lettings ſo much practiſed and recommended by the ancients?* The ancients were greatly miſtaken, and differed much from the moderns in their theories of the blood; nor are we to wonder that their doctrines ſhould be erroneous, and built upon a wrong foundation, as wanting our later diſcoveries to aſcertain and rectify their phyſiological conjectures. Being ignorant of the functions and offices of ſome of the principal viſcera, of the circulation of the blood, and action and uſes of the heart and arteries, we ſhall not be ſurpriſed to find them guilty of many abſurdities in their theory and practice of blood-letting. Accordingly it appears that they were very ſuperſtitious in their election of veſſels, as they ſuppoſed that there was an attraction of the maſs of blood towards the orifice in blood-letting; hence allotted to every part its particular vein, which they imagined muſt communicate with it, and which it would have been the higheſt mal-

mal-practice not to have opened whenever it ſhould be diſeaſed. When the head was affected, the upper or external vein of the arm, thence termed the cephalic, was to be opened; when the noble parts or viſcera were diſeaſed, the internal, thence called the baſilic, was choſen; and if it ſhould have appeared neceſſary to bleed for the relief of both together, the vena mediana, which they ſuppoſed to communicate with each, was then the veſſel that was fixed upon, and ſo on of the others. And this their practice ſeems to have given riſe to the noted doctrine of revulſion and derivation, which for ſo many ages has prevailed amongſt the practitioners of medicine, and laid the foundation for numerous and almoſt endleſs diſputes. As our forefathers were ignorant of the circulation of the blood, and had not the advantage from anatomy and natural philoſophy as are at preſent enjoyed, well might their theories and reaſoning be abſurd and whimſical; but it is matter of ſurprize, that the effects of revulſive or derivative blood-lettings ſhould not yet have been aſcertained by our modern phyſicians, or the queſtion decided, whether or no it is material from what vein or part of the body our evacuation ſhould be made in different diſeaſes. It is foreign to my purpoſe to enter into the diſpute, or take notice of the arguments in favour of revulſion, derivation, or both, ſince it ſeems moſt

probable that the effects which they attribute to their revulsive or derivative blood-lettings, are entirely owing to the evacuation alone, and upon that principle may be satisfactorily explained, without regard to the part or vein it is made from; as where there are real indications for the evacuation, it is not at all material from whence it may be made: on the contrary, if the vessels are neither too full, nor the circulation too much excited, from what part soever we may draw blood, we shall rather do harm than good.

§. 17. *Is there any determined quantity of blood necessary to be drawn off in particular diseases?* This depends entirely upon the habit, strength and constitution of body, and the urgency of the symptoms; a great disease requires a great remedy. The pulse and mitigation of the symptoms will however generally prove sufficient, and our best guides; when these are properly reduced and brought to due bounds, we may be pretty well assured that this remedy has been sufficiently insisted upon; sometimes a few ounces may suffice, at other times some pounds may be required to answer a proper indication, though for the most part it may not be amiss to stop rather short as to quantity, than too much to protract the evacuation; as we can easily repeat the operation, and have it at any time in our power to sink the pulse,

when

when it will not always be in our power to raiſe it again.

§. 18. *Are frequent blood-lettings without an apparent reaſon neceſſary for the preſervation of health or prevention of diſeaſes?* It is a common practice with many to accuſtom themſelves to bleed once or twice in a year, with an intention of confirming their health, and preventing diſeaſes; but certainly they are often miſtaken in their views, and more frequently prejudice than benefit themſelves thereby. By obſervation we are taught that thoſe who have been accuſtomed to a loſs of blood, provided it be not ſo profuſe as too much to weaken the body, will the ſooner be again liable to an overfullneſs, though their habit of body will become conſiderably more relaxed. Women by the laws of nature ſuffer a monthly evacuation of blood, and monthly are they again filled and diſpoſed for the diſcharge. Men who have accuſtomed themſelves to repeated blood-lettings, about the uſual time, will labour under nearly the ſame complaints as women from obſtructed menſes, till at length their natural robuſtneſs will degenerate into female delicacy. Hence as cuſtom may be compared to a ſecond nature, they will be obliged to continue the evacuation till they may conſiderably weaken and impair the conſtitution, and render themſelves obnoxious to many and various diſeaſes. However, if there ſhould appear to be real

cauſes for the evacuation, it muſt be complied with, although it were certainly better not to repeat it upon every trifling occaſion.

§. 19. We have hitherto been examining the effects of blood-letting, the intentions of cure it can anſwer, and the diſeaſes it ſhould be recommended in: it remains to enquire into the ill conſequences that may ſucceed to its injudicious uſe, and point out the circumſtances which forbid the evacuation. And theſe indeed are many, which in practice are ſtrictly to be attended to, leſt by its indiſcriminate uſe it ſhould prove of more detriment than real ſervice in the cure of diſeaſes.

§. 20. From what has been above obſerved as to its effects, we ſhall eaſily judge under what circumſtances it can be prejudicial; for as it can only act by attenuating the fluids and weakening the circulating powers, it will readily appear, that where the fluids are already too thin, or the circulation and action of the veſſels too languid, blood-letting can be of no advantage, but on the contrary may greatly hurt: a few hints then as to the impropriety of the evacuation under particular circumſtances may, it is preſumed, be of ſervice to the young practitioner, to whom opportunities of remarking the effects of different remedies in different diſeaſes may not frequently have occurred.

§. 21. And firſt, it may happen that even in inflammatory diſeaſes, eſpecially when they have been of ſome days continuance, blood-letting may prove injurious; for if the pulſe, inſtead of being full, high, and tenſe, ſhould be low, weak, and ſoft, it will be expedient to excite rather than lower the vis vitæ; and cordials in this caſe will be the beſt remedies to reſolve the inflammation.

The truth of this has been frequently remarked in pleuritic, peripneumonic, and other inflammatory complaints, where the cooling methods have been too far inſiſted on: the powers of nature and the circulation being too much weakened, the inflammatory cauſe could not be duely concocted or critically expelled the body; ſweat, expectoration, and the other ſalutary excretions have been checked; convulſions, deliria, and the ſymptoms of the low nervous fever have come on; and without nature can be properly ſupported by the warm and generous medicines, ſhe inevitably ſinks under the weight of the diſeaſe.

§. 22. In fevèrs great caution and judgment are required to bleed with ſafety; as innumerable patients have been deſtroyed by an injudicious uſe of the evacuation. In large cities, and London in particular, the febrile diſeaſes will not in general require the lancet, as they moſtly verge either upon the low

low nervous, or the putrid kind; conſequently are to be attempted by cordials, and not by antiphlogiſtics. In the country, where the inhabitants are generally more robuſt and plethoric, as their fevers are for the moſt part of the inflammatory kind, evacuations will become neceſſary, leſt the ſymptoms ſhould run ſo high as to prove immediately injurious to life; but in truth, in London we muſt not be too free with the lancet, as great inconveniencies will enſue. It is to be feared, that the practice is in much more general uſe than of general advantage.

§. 23. In the diſeaſes from a weakened and a relaxed ſtate of the ſolids; ſuch as dropſies, leucophlegmatiæ, cachexies, fluor albus, hyſterical and hypochondriacal affections, and nervous complaints in general; blood-lettings are manifeſtly injurious, and contradict the general intentions of cure; as in theſe caſes the blood is for the moſt part much attenuated and diſſolved, and the actions of the veſſels too weak and impaired.

§. 24. In the diſeaſes from a ſpontaneous gluten, or a pituitous lentor in the veſſels and viſcera, blood-letting can be rarely required; as in general they owe their origin to a weak ſtate of the primæ viæ, or to a weakened circulation from too rigid a ſtate of the veſſels, the effects of age; and as theſe are maladies that are not to be remedied

by

by an evacuation of this kind, it is certainly unneceſſary to exhauſt the blood and ſtrength of the patient in any caſe where we can propoſe ſo little advantage; and hence in the pituitous apoplexy, and its uſual conſequence, the hemiplegia or palſy; as well as in the jaundice, and all other diſeaſes from viſcidities, we rather hurt than benefit the patient by drawing away blood. Even in the peripneumonia notha or humoral Aſthma, provided there ſhould be no tendency to inflammation, or indeed in conſumptive coughs, it is much to be doubted whether thoſe advantages are to be reaped from blood-letting as have been generally imagined, at leaſt my own obſervations have not convinced me of it; for though I can readily grant that the reſpiration has been eaſier and freer for ſome hours after the operation, which indeed muſt neceſſarily follow from a depletion of the veſſels in general, of conſequence of the lungs likewiſe; yet in a day or two the dypſnæa will return with aggravated violence, frequently attended with ſwelled legs and other ſymptoms, from an impoveriſhed ſtate of the fluids. Nor does it appear that frequent blood-lettings in a confirmed conſumption are of that ſervice we ſhould be induced to believe from ſo great an authority as that of Dr. Mead; as for the moſt part they only tend to weaken the patient, and haſten him to his end.

§. 25. In the diſeaſes from a putreſcent acrimony or ſpontaneous putrefaction of the humours, ſuch as the ſea-ſcurvy, and the like, an evacuation of blood will be manifeſtly prejudicial, and can anſwer no good purpoſe.

§. 26. In ſhort, in all caſes from a relaxed ſtate of the ſolids, a diſſolved ſtate of blood, and a weak, languid circulation, blood-letting muſt be avoided, as encreaſing all the ſymptoms, and contrary to all the intentions of cure.

FORMULÆ MEDICAMENTORUM:

OR, A

COMPENDIUM

OF THE

MODERN PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

FORMULÆ MEDICAMENTORUM.

OF A PLETHORA.

THE diſeaſes from a Plethora have been ſuppoſed to owe their origin to a præternatural fullneſs and diſtenſion of the ſanguineous veſſels, from too great and increaſed a quantity of the blood and juices in general; but, upon a more minute enquiry, it will perhaps appear more probable, that the phenomena in plethoric caſes will depend upon a ſuperabundance of the fibrous craſſamentum, or thicker parts of the blood, in proportion to the ſerous or thinner: From an exceſs in the quantity of the fibrous parts, the blood becoming too thick and denſe, can with difficulty be circulated through the ſmaller and minute capillary veſſels, or propelled from the extremities of the venal into the arterial ſyſtem, whence a diſtenſion and dilatation of the arteries, an impediment

to the free, eaſy, and ready circulation of the blood, an increaſed reſiſtance to the force and action of the heart, ruptures of the veſſels, (eſpecially in thoſe parts where they are moſt fine and tender, as in the brain and lungs) obſtructions, compreſſions, perverted ſecretions and excretions, hæmorrhages, vertigos, apoplexies, and even death itſelf.

The prediſpoſing cauſes to a Plethora are a good conſtitution and a ſound and ſtrong ſtate of the veſſels and viſcera, more eſpecially if a greater quantity of nutritious aliments ſhould have been indulged in, than ſuffice for the ſupport and nouriſhment of the body; or if a natural, or an accuſtomed artificial evacuation of blood ſhould have been ſuppreſſed or neglected.

The curative intention will conſiſt in depleting the veſſels and attenuating the denſe rich blood; and this can only be effected by copious blood-lettings; lenient purgatives, the volatile and neutral ſalts, and plenty of warm diluting liquors may likewiſe be given to advantage.

Of INFLAMMATION and INFLAMMATORY AFFECTIONS in general.

IN the beginning of a febrile inflammatory diſeaſe, the pulſe is quickened, and ſoon becomes full, tenſe, and hard beyond its natural ſtate; an evident indication of an increaſed velocity of the blood's motion, and of the *vis vitæ* being enforced beyond its due bounds.

This can only happen from an irritation, more or leſs general, of the fibrillæ of the veſſels, and brought on by ſome cauſe acting as a ſtimulus.

The cauſes may be aptly divided into external and internal.

The external or mechanical cauſes are various, ſuch as wounds, bruiſes, a thorn or any foreign ſubſtance puſhed into and lodged in the fleſh, and the like.

But as inflammatory diſeaſes oftentimes attack the animal machine, when not only no ſuch external cauſes appear, but alſo when no ſuch particular ſimilar cauſes can be aſſigned, or even ſuppoſed to happen to the internal parts, we are therefore obliged to have recourſe to a deeper reſearch, in order to ex-

plore a cauſe both ſufficiently general and adequate to ſuch effects. — And this general cauſe is perhaps no other than an obſtructed perſpiration, or a ſtoppage of the cutaneous excretion by cold, which generally proves the occaſional cauſe of our internal inflammatory, and other acute febrile complaints.

Every Inflammation muſt either be terminated by Reſolution, Suppuration, or Gangrene. — Of theſe, Reſolution is by much the moſt eligible and deſireable event, and ought by all means to be promoted; eſpecially if it ſhould happen in an internal part, or any of the viſcera.

To procure this deſireable termination by Reſolution, our firſt attempt muſt be, to reduce the febrile impetus to proper bounds, and to remove, or at leaſt to diminiſh, the cauſe of the diſeaſe, and abate the increaſed oſcillatory contractions of the veſſels: to effect which, blood-letting, eſpecially in the beginning, is one of the moſt powerful means, and muſt be repeated according to the urgency of the ſymptoms and violence of the fever.

Afterwards, to promote the excretions, and expel the cauſe of the Inflammation, the reguline preparations will prove highly beneficial, and claim the preference to all other medicines. — It will be beſt to give them in ſuch

ſuch doſes as will gently puke the patient, and repeat them at the diſtance of twelve or ſixteen hours, for once, twice, or at moſt three times.

No. I.

℞ Tartar. emetic. gr. ß. ad gr. j ß.
Calc. antimonii ʒ ß.
M. ft. pulv.

Vel ℞ Regul. antimonii.
Nitri. āā pondera æqualia ſeparatim in pulverem trita probe miſceantur, deinde gradatim injiciatur mixtura in crucibulum leviter candens; materia ab igne remota aqua bulliente abluatur, & in pulverem ſubtiliſſimum reducatur.

℞ Pulv. ut ſup. ʒ ß. ad ʒ ß.
Mercurii corallini gr. i.
M. ft. pulv.

In the above preparation, it is immaterial whether the regulus, crocus, or glaſs of antimony ſhould be made uſe of.

In the intermediate time,

No. II.

℞ Sal. abſinth. ʒi.
Suc. limon. ℥ ß.
Aq. pur. ℥i.

Aq. Alexit. Spt.
Syr. croci, āā ʒi.
M. ft. hauſt. 6ta. quaq. hor. ſumend.

Adde pro re nata nitri ϑ ß ad ϑi.
Vel ſpt. nitri dulc. ʒ ß. ad ʒi.—vel
Vin. ipecacoanh. gtt. xx. ad lx.

If the patient ſhould be coſtive, and the belly ſhould not be opened by the above, it will be neceſſary to procure a ſtool, either by an emollient laxative glyſter, or an eccoprotic purgative.

No. III.

℞ Decoct. com. ℥ viij.
Elect. lenitiv.
Ol. olivar. āā ʒi.
Vin. antimonial. ʒij.
M. ft. enema.

Vel ℞ Aq. tepid. ℔ ß.
Sapon. moll. ʒ ß.—M.

No. IV.

℞ Sal cathartic. glaub. ʒvj. ad ʒj.
Manna ʒ ß. ſolv. in aq. pur. ʒij ß.
Adde
Tinct. cardamom. ʒj.
M. ft. hauſt.

Vel ℞ Tartar ſolubil. ʒiij.
Mannæ ʒ ß. ſolv. in aq. fontan.
ʒij ß. Adde

Aq.

Aq. cinnam. ſpt. ʒj.
M. ft. hauſt.

Vel ℞ Infuſ. ſenæ limoniat. ℥ij ß.
Sal C. C. vol. ϑ ß.
Tinct. cardamom. ʒ ß.
Mannæ, ʒiij.
Solve ut ft. hauſt.

Vel ℞ Emulſ. com. ℔j.
Mannæ, ℥j.
Tart. ſolub. ʒiij.
Spt. nitri dul. ʒj.
Ft. apozem. ſum. ℥iiij. omni vel ſecunda quaque hora donec ſatis purgaverit.

When the pulſe is lowered by the evacuations, the ſal. corn. cerv. may be given to advantage in doſes of 15 grains, or a ſcruple, either in the ſaline draught, No. 11. or joined with a ſolution of ſperma cæt. which tends to blunt its acrimony, and render it more palatable. Towards the end of the diſeaſe, if the pulſe ſhould flag, the free uſe of bliſters will be adviſeable, and the antiphlogiſtic regimen muſt be changed for the warm cordials. To the ſalt of hartſhorn may be added the confect. cardiac. caſtor, contrayerva, camphor, ſaffron, and the like, (ſee Nervous Fever) as the indications will now conſiſt in ſupporting the powers of nature, and exciting the vis vitæ, in order to bring about the coction and expulſion of the febrile fomes.

Topical applications, ſuch as fomentations, cataplaſms, liniments, and the like, will become uſeful in relaxing the tenſion, and abating the increaſed oſcillatory contractions of the veſſels.

No. v.

℞ Flor. chamomæli
Capit. papav. alb. contuſ. āā ℥ij.
Aquæ pur. ℔ iiij.
Leviter coque et cola pro fotu tepide uſurpand.

Cataplaſms of bread and milk, with oil of roſes, or ointment of elder, may be applied to the part, and renewed morning and evening; or the following may be ſubſtituted:

No. vi.

℞ Hord. Gallic. ℥j.
Sem. lini, ℥ij. tere ſimul et coq. ex lact. vaccin. ℥vj. vel ℥viij. ad debitam conſiſtentiam, adde unguent. flor. ſambuci q. ſ.

No. vii.

℞ Ol. amygdalar.
Spt. ſalis ammoniac. āā ℥j.
M. ft. lin.

Vel ℞ Ol. amygd. unguent. ſimp. āā ℥j.
Camphor.

Camphor. ʒij.
Solv. ut ft. lin.

To recruit the ſtrength of the patient, the remedies to be propoſed for the cure of weakened and relaxed ſolids will be adviſeable.

CONVULSIONS AND SPASMS.

AN involuntary or morbid contraction of any muſcle, or muſcular part, is called a convulſion.

This can only happen from an increaſed and irregular determination of the nervous influence into the muſcles of the affected parts; which is owing either to an irritation in the encephalon itſelf, or upon ſome other part of the nervous ſyſtem; alſo to paſſions of the mind; to inanition, or an emptineſs of the veſſels from profuſe evacuations; or to a weakneſs and laxity of the nervous and muſcular ſyſtems.

Spaſmodic complaints are ſometimes attended with pain, at others not.

A ſpaſmodic is to be diſtinguiſhed from an inflammatory pain by an attention to the pulſe, and the nature and effects of the pain itſelf: The pulſe in an inflammation is always quicker than natural, and generally full, hard and tenſe; the pain likewiſe is æquable, throbbing, and unremitting: but in a ſpaſmodic affection the pulſe is often a natural one, and the pain is mitigated at ſhort intervals, and returns more violently by fits.

In painful ſpaſms opiates claim the firſt place, and ſhould be given in large and frequently repeated doſes.

No. VIII.

℞ Confect. paulin. ʒ ß.
Caſtor. moſch. āā ℈ ß.
Syr. croci q. ſ. ut ft. bol. 6ta quaque hor. vel pro re nata ſumend.—Or a grain, or two, or in ſome caſes even three, of opium, may be given at a doſe, and repeated as often as neceſſary. Glyſters made of broth, or the like, with two or three drachms of the tinct. thebaic. will ſometimes be highly uſeful. Bliſters and ſinapiſms are often ſerviceable, more eſpecially in ſuch convulſive complaints as are not attended with great pain; in which caſe likewiſe the fœtids and antiſpaſmodics may be uſed to advantage.

Aſſafœtida may be given from ℈ ß to ʒ ß.
Ammoniacum, ℈j. to ʒ ß.
Caſtor. ℈ ß. to ℈ij.
Camphor. gr. v. to ℈j.
Muſk, ℈ ß. to ʒ ß.
Oleum animale, gtt. vj. to xv.
Volatile ſalts, ℈ ß. to ℈j.
Salt and oil of amber, Do.
Valerian, ʒj. to ʒij.
Strengtheners and bracers; the bark and ſteel.

In general, if we can remove the cauſe, the effect will ceaſe.

WEAKENED and RELAXED SOLIDS.

THE cauſes of relaxed ſolids, or a weakened habit of body, may be comprehended under five claſſes, and will either depend upon,

Firſt, A defect in nutrition, either from improper food, or an inſufficient quantity thereof, or upon an inertia and weakneſs of the digeſtive powers.

Secondly, A languid circulation, or too weak an application of the parts of one fibre to another, from a defect of muſcular motion.

Thirdly, Great and profuſe diſcharges, either by ſpontaneous or accidental, or artificial evacuations, and this either of the blood itſelf, or any of the excretions preternaturally encreaſed.

Fourthly, Paſſions of the mind, or too cloſe an attention to any particular object, eſpecially if joined with a ſedentary inactive life: Or,

Fifthly, An over diſtraction or diſtenſion of the fibres and ſolids of any part of the body, ſo that they are not again able to recover their tone.

The ſymptoms from relaxed Solids are ſuch as muſt evidently reſult from an impaired and debilitated ſtate and action of the ſeveral organs and functions of the body. From a weak-

weakened ſtate of the ſtomach and primæ viæ, loſs of appetite, indigeſtion, flatulencies, and acidities: — From a debilitated action of the circulating powers of the heart and vaſcular ſyſtem, a languid circulation, an increaſed ſecretion, from the weakened organs, and an impeded abſorption; whence palpitations of the heart, ſhortneſs of breath, a general indolence and wearineſs, obſtructions, fluor albus, hæmorrhages, a bloated countenance, and dropſical ſwellings; — and from a weakened ſtate of the nervous ſyſtem, extreme lowneſs and dejection of ſpirits, tremblings, ſpaſms, and the like.

The cure may be comprized under five heads; and may be attempted,

Firſt, By diet.

Secondly, By exerciſe of body.

Thirdly, By bracing and ſtrengthening medicines, the auſtere and aſtringent vegetables and minerals.

Fourthly, By topical applications, the cold bath, the proper application of bandages, and the like.

Fifthly, By leſſening or removing the diſtracting or diſtending cauſe.

A proper diet for debilitated and weakened people may be prepared from milk, eggs, decoctions of bread, jellies, broths, and the like.

The

The white and yolk of a new-laid egg, well beat together, may be diluted with half a pint of milk, ſeaſoned with ſpice and ſweetened with ſugar to the taſte of the patient.

Panada's prepared from bread, biſcuit, or Dutch ruſks, with ſugar and Rheniſh wine, or lemon or orange juice, are agreeable and uſeful.

The beef tea, as it has been called, is a pleaſant and proper liquor; may be prepared as follows; cut a pound of the lean part of a buttock of beef into very thin ſlices, add to it a quart of water; put it over a quick fire, let it boil five minutes, take off the riſing ſcum, and decant the clear liquor for uſe.

The bracing ſtrengthening medicines, which moſt powerfully conduce, and are beſt adapted to the cure of a relaxed ſtate of the ſolids, are as follows.

Iron or ſteel and its preparations.
The vitriolum e cupro, or vitriolum cœruleum of the ſhops.
The Peruvian bark.
The cortex quercûs, or oak bark.
Allùm.
The acid ſpirit, or oil of vitriol.
The terra japonica.
The ſanguis draconis, and
Moſt of the aromatic bitters.

The

The Pyrmont, Spaw, Bath, Tunbridge, and other chalybeate waters.

No. IX.

℞ Infuſ. amar. ſimp. ℥j ß.
Vin. chalybeat. ℥ ß.
Spt. lavend. comp. ʒj.
M. ft. hauſt. hor. xj. Matut. et 5ta. P. M. ſumend.

℞ Extract. cort. Peruv. ʒ ß.
Colcoth. vitrioli
Limat. chalyb. recent. āā ℈ ß.
gr. xv.
Spec. aromatic. gr. vj. ſyr. ſimp. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. man. et veſp. ſumend.

℞ Conſ. cort. aurant. ʒ ß.
Limatur chalyb. ℈j.
Zedoar.
Spec. aromatic. āā gr. vj.
Syr. e cort. aurant. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. man. et veſp. ſumend.

℞ Conſ. abſynth. maritim. ℥j.
Flor. martial. ℥ ß.
Pulv. ari comp. ʒij.
Syr. e cort. aurant. q. ſ. ut ft. elect. ſum. quantit. nuc. moſch. man. et veſp.

℞ Sal chalyb. ℥j. calcinet. leni igne in vaſe ferreo donec rubeſcere incipiat ſuper

ſuper affund. dum adhuc caleſcit ſpt. vini gallic. ℔j. digerant. per 3 vel 4 dies, et cola pro uſu. — Doſ. ʒiij. vel ʒ ß. bis die.

℞ Tinct. ſaturnin. ʒj. ſumend. gtt. xxx. ad ʒij. ter quaterve de die.

No. x.

℞ Vitrioli cærulei, ϑ ß.
Pulv. e ſucein. comp. ʒiij.
M. ft. pulv. — Doſis ϑ ß. gr. xv. vel ϑj. ter quaterve de die.

℞ Vitrioli cærulei, ϑj.
Aq. cinnamon. ten. ℔j ß.
Solv. ut ft. tinct. — Doſ. ʒiij. ad ʒvj. ter quaterve de die.

No. xi.

℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ʒj.
Flor. Balauſt.
Zedoariæ.
Cinnam. āā ʒj ß.
Vin. rub. auſter. ℔j.
Digere et cola. — Doſ. ʒij. ter quaterve de die.

No. xii.

℞ Alumin.
Sang. dracon. āā gr. xij.
Rhabarb. gr. v. ſyr. ſimp. q. ſ. ut ft. bolus quater de die ſumend. ſuperbibend. tinct. roſar. ʒij. vel ʒiij.

No. XIII.

℞ Elix. vitriol. dulc. ʒij.
Tinct. amar. ʒvj.
M. capt. ʒj. vel ʒij. bis terve de die ex vin. rub. vel vino medicat. No. XI.

℞ Elix. vitriol. acid. ʒij.
Tinct. japonic. ʒvj.
M. ſumend. ut ſupra.

THE RICKETS.

THE Rickets is a diſeaſe to which children alone are liable, from the fourth month to about the fifth or ſixth year of their age: Is owing to laxity; and brought on by the cauſes, which have been aſſigned as productive of relaxed ſolids in general.

May be diſtinguiſhed by a general weakneſs, a relaxed and bloated countenance, a curvature of the bones, and an enlargement of their extremities.

The indications of cure will conſiſt in ſtrengthening the habit, and reſtoring to their tone, or figure, the parts that may have been vitiated or diſtorted.

As from the relaxed ſtate of the primæ viæ, a quantity of pituitous humours are for the moſt part lodged in the ſtomach and inteſtines, a few grains of ipecacuanha, as an emetic, may be adminiſtered; and now and then a gentle purge of rhubarb, with nutmeg, the elix. aloes, the tinct. ſacra, or ſome other warm ſtomachic purgative. —— But we are principally to depend upon the bracing ſtrengthening regimen, chalybeates, the bark, the cold bath, and exerciſe of the body.—The chalybeate preparations, No. IX. in proper doſes, according to the age of the

the patient, will be extremely adviſeable. — Or, the mars ſaccharatus of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, which is an elegant and agreeable form of a chalybeate for children, may be given, from a drachm to two, three or four times every day. — The infuſion of the bark, No. xi. with or without the elixir of vitriol, will be uſeful; more particularly, if any feveriſh heat, or hectical ſymptoms, ſhould forbid the uſe of ſteel, till their removal.

The diſtorted parts may be reſtored again to their figure by mechanical inſtruments of different kinds, adapted to counteract the traction of the muſcles.

THE DROPSY.

THE indications of cure in a Dropſy will conſiſt in removing the cauſe of the diſeaſe; in evacuating the waters effuſed into the ſeveral cavities; and in preventing a relapſe, by ſtrengthening the ſolids of the body, and guarding againſt a future collection.

The waters are to be evacuated either by the natural emunctories, or artificial outlets. The natural excretions are thoſe by vomit, ſtools, urine, and ſweat. The artificial are, by the operations of the empyema, the paracenteſis, ſcarifications, and bliſters.

Proper forms of EMETICS.

No. XIV.

℞ Pulv. rad. ipecacuanh. ℈j.
Tartar. emetic. gr. iiij.
M. ft. pul. emetic.

℞ Vin. antimonial. ℥j ß.
Oxymel ſcillit. ℥ ß.
M. ft. hauſt.

℞ Pulv. rad. ipecacuanh. ℈ ß.
Mercur. emetic. flav. gr. v.
Syr. ſimp. q. ſ. ut ft. bol.

A cor-

A cordial opiate may be adminiſtered after the operation of the emetic.

HYDRAGOGUE CATHARTICS.

No. XV.

℞ Tinct. jalap.
Syr. de ſpin. cerv. āā ʒvj.
Aq. cinnam. ten. ℥iß.
Tinct. aromatic. ʒj.
M. ft. hauſt.

℞ Scammonii, ʒß.
Gum. guaiaci, ℈j. ſolut. vitell. ovi.
Add. Aq. cinnam. ten. ℥ij.
Nuc. moſch. ʒij.
Syr. roſar. pallid. ʒj.
M. ft. hauſt.

℞ Elaterii, gr. j. ad gr. vj.
Sacchari, ℈ ß.
Ol. junip. gtt. iij.
Conſ. cynoſbat. ℈j.
M. ft. bol.

℞ Jalap. ℈ij.
Gum. gambog. gr. xij.
Zingib. ℈ ß.
Syr. de ſpin. cerv. q. ſ. ut ft. bol.

℞ Rad. iridis lutei q. v. contund. et exprime ſuccum.
Doſ. ʒj. ad ℥ ß. man. et veſp.

℞ Scammon. op. gr. xv. ad ʒ ß.
Antimon. crud.
Chalyb. cum ſulph. ppt. āā gr. xij.
Syr. ſimp. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. altern. dieb. ſumend.

It may be uſeful in many places to ſubjoin calomel to the above purgatives; of which ϑ ß or fifteen grains may either be given in a bolus over night, or joined with the cathartic.

DIURETIC MEDICINES.

No. XVI.

℞ Infuſ. amar. ſimp. ℔j.
Sal. diuret. ʒj. vel ſal. tartar. ʒvj.
M. — Doſ. ʒiiij. ter quaterve de die.

℞ Aq. pur. ʒj ß.
Sal. ſuccin. vol. ϑj.
Tinct. cantharid.
Syr. croci, āā ʒi.
M. ft. hauſt. ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

℞ Lac. ammoniac. ʒj.
Aq. cinnam. ten. ʒ ß.
Spt. nit. dulc. ʒiij.
Syr. balſ. ʒij ß.
M. ft. hauſt. 8va quaque hora ſumend.

℞ Aq. cinnam. ten. ℥j.
Aceti ſcillitic. ℥ij.
Spt. lavend.
Syr. croci, āā ℥j.
M. ft. hauſt. ter die ſumend.

℞ Pulv. ſcillar. ℈ ß.
Confect. damocrat. ʒ ß.
Spec. aromat. gr. vj.
Syr. croci q. ſ. ut ft. bol. hor. ſom. ſum.

℞ Limatur. cupri, gr. x.
Spt. vol. aromatic. ʒvj.
M. ft. tinct. cœrul. — Capiat gtt. xx. ad ʒj. ter die vacuo ſtomach. ex ſyrup. balſamic. vel melle.

℞ Suc. cinar. depurat. ℔ ß.
Aq. raphani comp. ℥ij.
Spt. nit. dulc. ʒvj.
M. — Cap. ℥ij. vel ℥iij. ter die.

℞ Sem. dauci ſilv. ℔j.
Rad. enul. camp.
Bacc. junip.
Sem. aniſ. āā ℔ ß.
M. ft. ſpecies infundend. in cereviſia forti, cong. x per menſem. — Doſ. ℔ ß. bis terve de die.

It is neceſſary, in hydropic caſes, to join the ſtimulating, acrid, and aromatic medicines,

medicines, with our diuretics: Such are horſe-radiſh, muſtard ſeed, pulv. ari comp. and the like; in order that the extravaſated fluids may the more readily be abſorbed and determined to the kidneys.

SUDORIFIC MEDICINES.

No. XVII.

℞ Pulv. rad. ipecacoanhæ, gr. iiij.
Extract. thebaic. gr. iij.
Sal. ammoniac. purificat. ℈j.
Syr. croci, q. ſ. ut ft. bol. noct. hor. ſomni ſumend. repetend. mane vel noct. ſequent. ut opus erit.

℞ Tartar. emetic. gr. iij.
Extract. thebaic. gr. ij.
Gum. guaiaci, ℈j.
Camphor. gr. iiij.
Syr. croci q. ſ. ut ft. bol. man. et veſp. ſumend.

To ſtrengthen the ſolids, and prevent a future collection and extravaſation of the ſerous colluvies, the regimen and medicines, recommended for the remedy of weakened and relaxed ſolids, will be highly adviſeable, and bid the faireſt to anſwer the intention.

OF THE SPONTANEOUS MORBID DEGENERACIES OF THE FLUIDS.

THE fluids and humours of the body, from various cauſes, may become either acid, glutinous, or putreſcent.

An acid acrimony prevails principally in the primæ viæ; and may derive its origin, either from too great a quantity of aceſcent food, or from a laxity and debility of the ſtomach and organs of digeſtion.

It is to be remedied by diet; by the antacid abſorbent medicines; and by ſtrengthening the primæ viæ, by which digeſtion may be haſtened, and the aliments prevented from turning ſour.

To cut off the aceſcent fomes, a diet which is of an oppoſite nature to an acid, prepared of fleſh meats and the alcaleſcent vegetables, will be expedient and uſeful.

The acid is to be corrected and weakened, and its ill effects prevented by thoſe remedies which abſorb and neutralize acids: Such are the fixed and volatile alcalies, and the teſtacea.

No. XVIII.

℞ Julep. e Creta, ℥ij.
Tinct. cinnam. ʒj.
M. ft. hauſt.

℞ Teſt. oſt. ppt.
Sacchar. āā ʒij.
Ol. cinnam. gtt. ij.
M. ft. pulv.—Doſ. ʒj. bis terve de die.

If it ſhould be judged neceſſary to procure a ſtool at the ſame time;

℞ Magneſ. alb. ℈ij.
Rhabarb. ℈ ß.
Spec. aromatic. gr. ij.
M. ft. pulv. mane et veſp. vel pro re nata ſumend.

℞ Vin. aloetic. alcalin.
Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ʒvj.
M. ft. hauſt. mane et veſp. ſumend.

But the greateſt indication will conſiſt in ſtrengthening the primæ viæ, and haſtening digeſtion; by which, the aliments will be more quickly expelled from the ſtomach, and prevented from becoming ſour. The others were only palliative and preventative; but this muſt prove the radical cure.

If

If the ſtomach ſhould be foul, and a ſickneſs or nauſea attend, an emetic may be given, and occaſionally repeated, of ten or fifteen grains of ipecacuanha, or a decoction of the bulbous roots of the common daffodil, which is one of the mildeſt and moſt efficacious vomitories the whole Materia Medica affords. The ſtomach purgers, ſuch as the aloetics and rhubarb, will likewiſe be uſeful; the tinctura ſacra, the tincture of rhubarb, or the vin. aloetic. alcalin. warmed with ſpirit of lavander, or ſome other aromatic, may be given to an ounce, either in the morning, or at night at bedtime. The elix. aloes may be taken to half an ounce, and the pill. Rufi, or the aromatic pill, to fifteen grains, or a ſcruple. The bracing ſtrengthening remedies will be likewiſe adviſeable, particularly the preparations of iron, and alſo chalybeat waters; the bark, the elixir of vitriol, the ſtomachick bitters, and exerciſe of body. See No. IX. No. XI. and No. XIII.

A SPONTANEOUS GLUTEN, or a pituitous lentor in the veſſels and viſcera, may derive its origin from viſcid aliments, and weak primæ viæ; or, may be owing to a degeneracy of the humours themſelves, from a weakened circulation, or too rigid a ſtate of the veſſels, the effects of age.

The cure is to be attempted by cutting off the fomes of the diſeaſe; expelling from the primæ viæ the ropy colluvies; attenuating the lentor of the blood; and ſtrengthening the ſolids, to prevent a relapſe.——A proper diet, oppoſed to viſcidity, will be neceſſary to cut ſhort the morbid fomes: Hence animal and well fermented, and ſeaſoned foods, and ſpirituous liquors, may be moderately indulged in.

The Saburra may be expelled from the primæ viæ by gentle emetics and ſtomachick purgatives, the aloetics and rhubarb.

The lentor of the fluids is to be attenuated by exciting the actions of the veſſels upon their contents; by which means the circulation through their ſmaller branches will become briſker, the viſcid particles reſolved, and a due degree of fluxility being obtained,

obtained, the obſtructions and preſſures will be removed, and the veſſels and organs cleared from the pituitous colluvies. — For theſe purpoſes, the reſolving, ſtimulating, acrid, and ſaponaceous medicines become uſeful.

The fixed and volatile alcaline ſalts.
The neutral ſalts. Soap.
Borax. Mercury.
Millipedes.
Cantharides.
Gum Ammoniac.
—— Aſſafœtid. Sagapenum.
Myrrh. Benzoin.
Muſtard ſeeds.
The roots of madder.
Arum.
Birthwort.
Garlick.
Ginger.
Horſe-radiſh.
Pellitory.
Squill.
Turmeric, and
Zedoary.

The weakened organs are to be ſtrengthened by the bark, chalybeates, exerciſe of body, and the medicines that have been already recommended for the cure of relaxed ſolids.

A PUTRESCENT ACRIMONY, or ſpontaneous Putrefaction of the Humours, will ariſe from various cauſes: Such are too large a proportion of putreſcent diet, as animal fleſh, fiſh, fowl, &c. Great and long continued heat. An abuſe of alcaline medicines, the fixed and volatile alcaline ſalts, ſoap, and the like. Obſtructed perſpiration. A putrid fomes within the body, or a putrid halitus, or ferment, received ab extra.

The ſigns of Putridity are, in general, as follow.

A pain and oppreſſion in the ſtomach, a bitter taſte in the mouth, or like that of rotten eggs, a fœtid breath, thirſt, a nauſea, and vomiting of a putrid bilious ſordes, and a putrid diarrhæa. Laſſitude and weakneſs, a difficult reſpiration, a diſſolved and broken craſis of the blood, petechiæ or ſpots upon the ſkin, black and blue marks reſembling bruiſes, gangrenes, fungous and bleeding gums, and excretions of rotten blood from the ſtomach, inteſtines, and urinary paſſages.

For the remedy of a Putreſcent Acrimony, we ſhould firſt endeavour to come at and remove

move the cauſe. Thus, if too large a proportion of putreſcent diet ſhould have concurred to its production, aliments of an oppoſite quality will be, by all means, adviſable; at leaſt either acids or aceſcents. The farinoſa boiled in water or milk; the ſummer tart fruits, and their acid juices, either crude or fermented; as wines, vinegar, and the like. It will be expedient likewiſe to evacuate the putrid humours by the ſeveral emunctories of the body; from the primæ viæ, by emetics and cathartics, and from the blood, by diuretics and ſudorifics: At the ſame time, we may correct the Putreſcency, by acid and antiſeptic medicines, or thoſe which are known to reſiſt Putrefaction; ſuch are the vegetable and mineral acids, and moſt aſtringents; the different ſpecies of boles; but above all, perhaps, the Peruvian bark. In ſhort, by acid and antiſeptic medicines, and counteracting the different cauſes, which are productive of a putrid diſpoſition in the animal fluids, we ſhall frequently remove diſorders which have their origin from this cauſe.

THE SEA SCURVY.

THE Sea Scurvy is a diſeaſe, the doctrine of which will be greatly illuſtrated by that of Animal Putrefaction, as it entirely depends upon a relaxed ſtate of the ſolids, and a putrid diſſolution of the fluids.

The cauſes in general may be referred to improper aliment, moiſt air, and obſtructed perſpiration.

May be diſtinguiſhed by the torpor and liſtneſſneſs to action, a ſallow and bloated countenance, a general weakneſs, a difficulty of breathing, fœtid breath, ſoft ſpungy rotten and bleeding gums, livid and black and blue ſpots upon the ſkin, ſwellings in the legs, and contractions of the tendons, faintings, and often ſudden death.

The cure may be divided in a twofold manner.

The preventative cure, before the ſcorbutic ſymptoms have appeared to any conſiderable degree; and the actual cure, after the ſolids and fluids are affected by the ſcorbutic taint.

For

For the prevention of this diſeaſe, a warm, dry, pure air, with a diet of eaſy digeſtion, conſiſting chiefly of a due mixture of animal and vegetable ſubſtances, with the ſummer tart fruits, and their acid juices, would, for the moſt part, prove ſufficient.

For the cure, our attempts ſhould be directed:

To counteract the cauſes of the diſeaſe.

To evacuate the ſcorbutic acrimony.

To ſtrengthen and invigorate the ſolids, and correct the putrefactive diatheſis of the fluids. And,

To provide for the relief of the ſymptoms.

The firſt intention will be anſwered by the means recommended for the prevention of the Scurvy.

The ſecond, by promoting the excretions by the ſkin and urine, for the gentle evacuation of the ſcorbutic acrimony; which is to be effected by the acid, ſaline, antiſcorbutic, and antiſeptic medicines.

The third, by exercise of body, the cold bath, chalybeates, the bark, the mineral acids, and most antiseptics.

The fourth, by palliating the most urgent symptoms, by their particular remedies.

OF FEVERS IN GENERAL.

IN every Fever, the pulſe becomes quicker than natural, and the functions of the body more or leſs impaired or vitiated.

The cauſes of Fevers then will be ſuch as, by their irritation, can quicken the circulation, and excite ſpaſmodic contractions in the ſeveral parts of the body. And,

Theſe we may diſtinguiſh in a twofold manner; into general, and particular.

The general or epidemic cauſes of Fevers are ſuch as may affect a whole country, city, or family; and, for the moſt part, depend upon ſome putreſcent or infectious particles lodged in the air, or upon its manifeſt qualities; ſuch as its heat or coldneſs, its moiſture or dryneſs, and the like.

The particular cauſes of Fevers, or ſuch as will affect individuals only, we may refer to three claſſes. As,

1. To a purulent fomes within the body, from confined matter, the conſequence of ſuppurations.

2. To a putreſcent, acrimonious ſtate of the juices, from a putrid fomes of any kind. And,

3. To obſtructed perſpiration.

From the firſt claſs, Fevers of the hectical and colliquative kinds, will derive their origin; from the ſecond, Fevers of the putrid or malignant kind; and from the third claſs, or obſtructed perſpiration, according to the habit of body and conſtitution of the patient, either the acute inflammatory, the low nervous, the rheumatic, or the intermittent Fever.

The curative indications, in Fevers in general, may be reduced to three.

The firſt, to correct and expel the cauſe, which, by its irritation, had given riſe to the Fever.

The ſecond will depend upon a proper management and regulation of the powers of nature; that the febrile impetus ſhould not prevail beyond due bounds, or too much flag, for the proper coction of the febrile matter.

The third will conſiſt in providing for the relief and mitigation of the moſt urgent ſymptoms.

It has been a long received maxim in phyſic, that if the cauſe is removed the effects will ceaſe. Our firſt attempts then, in Fevers, ſhould be directed to correct or expel the cauſe of the diſeaſe. Hence, if a purulent or putreſcent fomes, in the habit, ſhould have given riſe to the ſymptoms, they are to be removed or corrected by their particular antidotes: But, as the cauſe, by far the moſt frequent, depends upon obſtructed perſpiration, it becomes a matter of moment, in the cure of Fevers, to reſtore the excretion, and expel the retained acrimonious humours, which had occaſioned the diſeaſe.

For this purpoſe, eſpecially in the beginning of a febrile complaint, the preparations of antimony (ſee No. 1. page 5.) exceed any remedy we are as yet acquainted with; and often tend to the ſpeedy removal of the diſeaſe.

The ſecond indication, viz. that of regulating properly the febrile impetus, will become a matter of moment in the cure of Fevers; as the diſeaſe itſelf, rightly moderated, and reſtrained within proper bounds and limitations, is the beſt remedy for the coction and expulſion of the morbific cauſe; for art can only avail in regulating properly the powers of life and the circulation, that the febrile impetus may not ſo much prevail, as, by the encreaſed circulation, to prove fatal to the body;

body; or, on the contrary, that the powers of nature may not ſo much languiſh and flag, that there ſhould be wanting the neceſſary degree of Fever, for the proper coction and expulſion of the irritating fomes. To lower the impetus of a Fever, evacuations, and the remedies recommended pag. 5, 6, 7, will be adviſeable. To promote and encreaſe it, the warm, cordial, ſtimulating, and heating medicines; the aromatics of different kinds; ſaffron, caſtor, camphor, wine, and the like. See Nervous Fever.

The ſymptoms the moſt frequent and troubleſome in Fevers are as follow:

In the beginning, a ſenſe of coldneſs and ſhivering ſucceeded by heat; a nauſea and vomiting; thirſt, anxiety, a diarrhæa, petechiæ, profuſe ſweatings, watchings, delirium, comatoſe affections, and convulſions.

Theſe, as being the effects of the Fever, as that is abated, will frequently ceaſe; but if they ſhould require any particular cure, are to be attempted, by removing and weakening the cauſe which had produced them.

The ſymptoms in Fevers will depend either upon an inflammatory or a ſpaſmodic affection of the ſeveral organs; a quickened circulation; or too denſe and viſcid a ſtate of the fluids.

The COLDNESS and SHIVERING, which for the moſt part accompany the Fever at its firſt onſet, will be owing to a ſpaſmodic ſtricture of the ſmall or capillary veſſels. The heat, which ſucceeds, will depend upon the encreaſed and quickened circulation; or, as is ſometimes the caſe, in the putrid Fever, upon an inteſtine motion, or putreſcent fermentation in the blood and juices.

As heat generally ſucceeds the ſhivering and coldneſs, it is not often that the cold fit will require a particular cure. If any medicine ſhould be neceſſary, ſome gently ſtimulating cordial, ſuch as a little warm wine, with ſome ſuitable aromatic, may be expedient.

The heat is to be mitigated, by abating and removing its cauſe: If from an encreaſed circulation, by evacuations and antiphlogiſtics. See No. I, II, III, IV. P. 5, 6, 7. If from a putrid cauſe, by antiſeptic and gently diaphoretic medicines; ſuch are the vegetable and mineral acids, the neutral ſalts, the bark, with proper cordials, and the like.

A NAUSEA and VOMITING, will be owing either to an acrimonious, putrid, bilious matter or ſordes collected in the ſtomach and primæ viæ, vellicating their coats, and irritating to excretion; or to ſlight convulſive motions, excited in the ſtomach and neighbouring

bouring viſcera, by a determination of the febrile cauſe to theſe parts.—Is beſt relieved by an emetic, either the antimonial powder, No. 1. or a few grains of ipecacuanha; afterwards Riverius's antiemetic draught may be given to advantage.

No. XIX.

℞ Sal abſinth. ℈j.
Succ. limon. ℥ ß.
Aq. cinnam. ten. ℥j.
Sacchar. ʒ ß.
M. ft. hauſt. 4ta. quaque hora ſumend.

Vel ℞ Corall. rub. ppt. ʒ ß.
Succ. limon. ʒij.
Aq. menth. ſimp. ℥j.
— Cinnam. ſpt. ʒij.
Syr. ſimp. ʒj.—M.

To theſe may be added a few drops of liquid laudanum, or a warm cordial aromatic, as occaſion may require.

An ANXIETY may be occaſioned by any cauſe which can impede the circulation through the lungs, and prevent the free egreſs of the blood from the ventricles of the heart. This then will depend either upon an inflammatory, or a ſpaſmodic affection of the lungs. When inflammation is the cauſe, the antiphlogiſtic regimen will be neceſſary. See In-

flammation. But, when owing to ſpaſms, the warm, cordial, and antiſpaſmodic medicines, with bliſters and ſinapiſms, will be moſt expedient.

No. xx.

℞ Caſtor. gr. xv.
Croci, gr. v.
Sal ſuccin. vol. gr. vij.
Syr. ſimp. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. 4ta. vel 5ta. quaque hora ſumend. ſuperbibend. jul. ſequent. coch. iiij.

℞ Julep. e camphor.
—— e moſch. āā ℥iiij.
Spt. vol. fœtid. ℥ij.—M.

A DIARRHÆA, in Fevers, may be owing to various and different cauſes; either to acrimonious and putrid ſordes collected in the ſtomach and primæ viæ, which deſcending into the inteſtines, irritate to excretion, and a diſcharge of their contents; or, to a determination into the inteſtines of ſome of the moſt acrimonious or putreſcent particles of the fluids, which ſhould paſs off by the other outlets, as the ſkin or kidneys; or, again, it may be ſometimes critical; in which caſe, it will often prove ſalutary, and ought not to be ſuddenly checked. — For the relief of this ſymptom, an emetic of ipecacuanha will be adviſeable; and this, unleſs in caſe of extream weakneſs,

weakneſs, may be given at any time, or in any ſtage of the Fever.—The opiate, aſtringent, and cordial diaphoretic remedies, to allay the irritation, and divert the flow of humours to the ſkin, will be likewiſe neceſſary; and may be taken by the mouth, or, as is frequently found more efficacious, injected by the anus glyſterwiſe.

No. XXI.

℞ Confect. cardiac. ℈j.
Theriac. andromach. gr. xv.
Pulv. rad. contrayerv. ℈ ß.
Ol. cinnam. gtt. j.
Syr. croci q. ſ. ut ft. bol. 6ta. quaque hora ſumend.

℞ Elect. e ſcord. ʒ ß.
Rad. ſerpentar. ʒiij.
Coquent. ex aqua fontan. q. ſ. ad colatur. ʒvij.
Add. Tinct. cinnamon. ʒj.
Ft. miſt. ſumend. coch. iij. 6ta. quaque hora mediis inter bolos intervallis.

No. XXII.

℞ Cort. granator.
Flor. balauſt. āā ʒj ß.
Coq. ex aq. fontan. q. ſ. ad colatur. ʒvj.
Add. Elect. e ſcord. ʒiij.
Tinct. japonic. ʒ ß.
M. ft. enema pro re nata injiciend.

The

The PETECHIÆ, or EXANTHEMATA, which ſo frequently break out upon the ſkin, in febrile diſeaſes, may be either critical or ſymptomatical. In the ſmall-pox and other eruptive maladies, the Fever is frequently critically terminated by the eruption; but in many other caſes, as in the malignant Fever and the like, they appear as ſymptoms only, and neither leſſen or encreaſe the diſeaſe.

For the remedy of Petechiæ in general, it will rarely happen, that any particular regimen or method will be required diſtinct from the Fever itſelf; as the whole that will be required is properly to moderate the febrile impetus, and as the Fever abates the Petechiæ will gradually diſappear.

PROFUSE SWEATINGS may be either critical or ſymptomatical. If not critical, they often prove very injurious, by weakening the patient, and depriving the blood of its thinner and more aqueous parts.

A SYMPTOMATICAL Sweating may acknowledge a twofold cauſe; and depends either upon too encreaſed and rapid a circulation, or upon too relaxed a ſtate of the ſolids, and a thinneſs and a diſſolution of the fluids. Hence, at the latter end of a Fever, in a weakened habit, colliquative Sweats will frequently come on, which tend greatly to

to ſink the patient, and impede his recovery.

If an encreaſed circulation, in the beginning of a Fever, ſhould have given riſe to this ſymptom, blood-lettings and antiphlogiſtics have proved the beſt remedies to reſtrain the excretion; but in the colliquative Sweats, which happen at the latter end of a low Fever, the tonic and bracing medicines are the only ones to be depended upon, and in particular the bark and its ſeveral preparations.

No. XXIII.

℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥j. coq. ex aq. fontan. ℔j ß. ad ℔j. ſub finem coctionis addend.
Cort. cinnam. ℥j ß. vel macis ℥j.

℞ Colatur. ℥j ß.
Tinct. cort. Peruv. ſimp. ℥ij.
Alumin. gr. vi.
Vel Elix. vitriol. acid. gtt. xx.
Syr. croci, ℥j.
M. ft. hauſt. quarta vel ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

WATCHINGS, or Want of Reſt, in Fevers, are to be relieved in a twofold manner: By abating the cauſe of the reſtleſsneſs, the irritation, and unuſual contraction and tenſion of the meninges and nervous

vous fibrillæ of the brain; or, by adminiſtering thoſe medicines which allay irritation, and which we know would be productive of ſleep in a healthy body. For this intention, opiates, in various forms, ſhould ſeem to claim the firſt place; though ſometimes the ſal ſedativum Hombergii, the native ſalt of borax from ℈ ß to ℈ ij will anſwer extremely well this intention.

No. XXIV.

℞ Aq. fontan. ℥ j ß.
—— Alex. ſpt. ʒ j.
Caſtor. ℈ ß.
Confect. Damocratis ℈ ij.
Syr. croci, ʒ j.
M. ft. hauſt. ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

The ſedative ſalt may be prepared either by ſublimation or chryſtalization.

No. XXV.

℞ Boracis, ℥ jx. Super affund. aq. fontan. ℥ ß.
Ol. vitrioli, ℥ ij.
Ft. ſublimatio. — Or, the borax may be diſſolved in a ſufficient quantity of water, and the oil of vitriol being added, the mixture is to be evaporated till thin plates appear upon the ſurface, then ſet by to chryſtalize.

A COMA,

A COMA, or conſtant drowſineſs and inclination to ſleep, may be occaſioned by every cauſe, which can compreſs the brain, and prevent the nerves from properly exerting their influence in the production of the animal actions; ſuch as a ſizey inſpiſſation of the blood, obſtructing or ſtagnating in the brain or its meninges; an extravaſated fluid, a purulent matter, or pituitous lentor, collected in the cavities, ſubſtance, or coverings of the brain; alſo a ſpaſmodic ſtricture of the dura and pia mater, and their appendages, impeding the free circulation of the fluids through the veſſels in the encephalon.

For the relief of comatoſe affections, we may in general obſerve, that the volatile, ſtimulating, cephalic medicines, with bliſters and ſinapiſms will moſt avail.

Under ſome circumſtances, emetics and purgatives may be uſeful.

A DELIRIUM, in Fevers, may be owing to an unequal or interrupted circulation through the brain and its meninges, and an irregular diſtribution of the nervous influence. This effect, in the different ſpecies of Fevers, will ariſe from different cauſes; as, in the acute Fever, it will depend upon an inflammatory irritation; and, in the low nervous Fever, upon ſpaſmodic affections in the encephalon, principally perhaps the coverings

verings of the brain; or again, a Delirium ſometimes ariſes from an affection of the ſtomach and ſordes collected there; ſometimes alſo from weakneſs.

A DELIRIUM is to be removed, by abating the cauſe. If from inflammation, or too increaſed an impetus of the circulation, by blood-lettings and the antiphlogiſtic regimen. If from ſpaſms and too languid a circulation, which indeed is the moſt frequent cauſe, it will be expedient to keep up the circulation, and reſolve the ſpaſms, by the cordial, cephalic, and antiſpaſmodic remedies; muſk, caſtor, camphor, ſaffron, aſſafœtida, and the like; but, above all, by ſinapiſms and bliſters.

Applicet. epiſpaſtic. capiti.

No. XXVI.

℞ Moſch. oriental. gr. xv.
Croci, gr. v.
Confect. damocrat. ʒ ß.
Syr. croci, q. ſ. ut ft. bol. ſexta quaque hora ſumend. ſuperbibend. jul. ſequent. coch. iiij.

℞ Julep. e camphor. ʒ iij.
Aq. cinnamon. ten. ʒ iiij.
Spt. vol. fœtid. ʒ ij.
Syr. ſimp. ʒ iij.—M.

No. XXVII.

℞ Mic. panis alb. ℥iiij.
Lact. vaccin. ℥vj. vel quantum ſufficit; coquent. ad debitam conſiſtentiam ſub finem addend.
Pulv. ſem. ſinapios ℥j. ad ℥jß.
M. ft. cataplaſm. totis pedibus applicand. poſt xij. horas renovand.

Sometimes, where a Delirium is unattended with a ſtupor, opiates may be of uſe; and when an affection of the ſtomach ſhould have given riſe to this ſymptom, a vomit will be the beſt remedy.

Convulsions, and Twitchings of the Tendons, the almoſt conſtant attendants in the laſt ſtage of the Fever, will depend upon ſome irritation, or injury done to the brain or its coverings, from preceding inflammations, ſuppurations, and the like; alſo upon extreme weakneſs from inanition. The cauſes of Deliria and Pervigilia may likewiſe prove the occaſion of Convulſions, which indeed generally attend or ſucceed to theſe ſymptoms, when violent or of long duration. For the relief of convulſive affections; ſee No. VIII. pag. 10, 11. Muſk, caſtor, aſſafœtida, and the like; with the warm cordial ſtimulants, will bid the faireſt to anſwer the intention.

A Bliſter to the head likewiſe will have its advantages, and be preferable to the common methods of bliſtering the extremities.

OF AN

ACUTE INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

THE predisposing causes of an acute inflammatory Fever are those which strengthen and brace up the solids, and induce a sizey inspissation upon the fluids. Hence a robust and plethoric habit will ever be most obnoxious to inflammatory indispositions; whilst, on the contrary, in the weakly and infirm, the circulation cannot readily be worked up to such a pitch as is requisite to constitute a disease of the inflammatory kind.

The occasional causes of the acute Fever are analagous to those which have been recited as productive of inflammation, pages 3, 4; as there seems to be no other difference between the partial and general Fever, than that in the one, a particular organ is more immediately affected; in the other, the disease is general throughout the habit; and in each, cold, or obstructed perspiration, is almost the only occasional cause.

May be judged of from the constitution of the patient; a quick, full, and tense pulse, and other symptoms of inflammation; great heat and thirst, and acute pains in the head, back, and limbs.

The cure of an inflammatory Fever will be greatly illuſtrated by what has been already obſerved concerning the cure of inflammation in general. Pages 5, 6, 7.

It will be requiſite to lower the circulating powers, and to moderate properly the febrile impetus: This is to be effected by evacuations and antiphlogiſtics. The antimonial powder, No. 1. will much avail at the firſt attack of the diſeaſe. The cooling diaphoretics and neutral ſalts, with plenty of diluting drinks, to promote a gentle diaphoreſis, will be adviſeable; and about the eighth or ninth day a ſalutary criſis will moſt frequently happen, by ſweat, turbid urine, and looſe ſtools.

If, at the latter end of the diſeaſe, the pulſe ſhould flag, the antiphlogiſtic medicines muſt be diſcontinued, and the cordial regimen ſubſtituted.

If an intermiſſion ſhould happen, or even a remiſſion, with gentle ſweats, and a turbid urine, the bark ſhould be thrown in as our ſheet anchor.

OF THE

LOW NERVOUS FEVER.

A Diſeaſe, diametrically oppoſite to the acute inflammatory, is the low nervous Fever; which happens from profuſe evacuations, and to thoſe of relaxed ſolids and diſſolved watery fluids; the pulſe, though quick, is here weak and low, the heat of body but little beyond the natural, and the ſymptoms in general of the ſpaſmodic kind and independent of inflammation.

In the one, it becomes neceſſary to lower the impetus of the circulation, by evacuations and antiphlogiſtics; in the other, the warm, cordial, ſtimulating medicines are by all means adviſeable, to excite the vis vitæ, and promote ſuch a degree of Fever, as may ſuffice for the expulſion and concoction of the febrile fomes.

Evacuations of blood, and by ſtool, can then be of no ſervice in the cure of a low Fever. A gentle vomit, in the beginning, and a breathing ſweat, throughout its continuance, will be uſeful.

A warm, light, nouriſhing diet, and plenty of generous wine will be expedient; with bliſters and ſinapiſms for the relief of the ſymptoms.

The cordial diaphoretics, which have been found moſt efficacious, are ſaffron, caſtor, camphor, contrayerva, valerian, and ſnake-roots, muſk, the warm aromatics, the peruvian bark, cochineal, the volatile ſalts; the fœtid ferulaceous gums, aſſafœtida, galbanum, ſagapenum, and myrrh; the compound alexipharmic confections, confect. cardiac. confect. damocratis, theriac. andromach. and the like.

No. XXVIII.

℞ Caſtor. gr. xv.
Croci gr. v.
Spec. aromatic. gr. iij.
Confect. alkermes q. ſ. ut ft. bol. ſexta quaque hora ſumend. ſuperbibend. julep. ſequent. coch. iij. cujus etiam capiat coch. iij. horis inter bolos mediis.

℞ Julep. e camphor.
——— e moſcho, āā ℥iiij.—M.

Vel ℞ Aq. fontan.
——— cinnam. ten. āā ℥vj.
Confect. cardiac. ℥ ß.
Pulv. rad. contrayerv. ℈ ß.
M. ft. hauſt. quarta quaque hora ſumend.

To this may be added, as occaſion may require, the opiate confections; the mithridate, or Venice treacle, and the volatile ſalts and ſpirits.

Towards

Towards the latter end of the diſeaſe, when gentle ſweats break out, and the urine becomes turbid, the bark will be attended with great advantage, though there ſhould not appear an intermiſſion, or even a remiſſion of the diſeaſe.

No. XXIX.

℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥j. coq. ex aq. fontan. ℔iß. ad ℔j. ſub finem addend.
Rad. ſerpentar. ℥ ß.

℞ Colatur. ℥ij.
Confect. damocrat. ʒ ß.
Syr. croci, ʒj.
M. ft. hauſt. quarta quaque hora ſumend.

If there ſhould be a regular intermiſſion, the bark may be given in ſubſtance to ʒj; or its extract to ϑij, every two or three hours between the paroxyſms.

OF AN
INTERMITTING FEVER.

FOR the remedy of an intermitting Fever, the bark has been found the moſt ſovereign medicine: It may be proper to premiſe to its uſe an emetic, or the gentle ſtomach purgers, the aloetics, with rhubarb, and the like.

No. xxx.

℞ Aq. cinnam. ten.
—— fontan. āā ʒvij.
Pulv. cort. Peruv.
Syr. croci, āā ʒj.
M. ft. hauſt.

The above draught may be taken when the Fever is off, every hour, ſecond, third, or fourth, according to the diſtance of time which intervenes betwixt the paroxyſms.

If the bark ſhould purge, a few drops of tinct. thebaic. may be added to each doſe. If it ſhould bind the belly, it may be neceſſary to add to it a little rhubarb.

Intermittents, according to the ſtate of the air and conſtitution of the patient, will conſiderably vary ——— Some have a tendency to the inflammatory, nay will frequently degenerate

degenerate into the acute continual Fever, eſpecially if too hot a regimen has been uſed. If this ſhould be the caſe, bleeding, with a gentle, cooling purge, will ſoon reduce it to its former type; and here it may be neceſſary to give the bark in the common ſaline draught, No. 11. or to join nitre with it during the whole cure.

On the contrary, ſometimes our intermittent will verge greatly upon the low or nervous Fever; in which caſe, it will be expedient to join the cordial aromatics; ſuch as ſnake-root, contrayerva, myrrh, camphor, and the like, with the bark.——And, if the ſolids ſhould be greatly relaxed, warm chalybeates may likewiſe become highly adviſeable. — Twelve drachms of bark generally ſuffice to put by the fit; afterwards ten or twelve doſes more ſhould be taken to prevent a return.

A variety of different medicines have been found to ſucceed in the cure of intermittents; though the preference has been given to the bark. The vitriolum cœruleum, or Roman vitriol, will often ſucceed extremely well. It may be given from a grain to two during the intermiſſion, and repeated two, three or four times in twenty-four hours. See No. x.

Allum has likewiſe been recommended for this intention; it ſhould be given to two drachms every morning, with twenty or thirty grains of nutmeg or ſnake-root, in half a pint of warm ale or barley water.

OF THE

PUTRID MALIGNANT FEVER.

THE cauſes of a putrid, malignant, jail, or hoſpital Fever, are ſuch as can affect the blood and juices with a putrid or putreſcent acrimony. Hence the cauſes which have been aſſigned, Pages 30, 31, as productive of ſuch a ſtate of the fluids, may prediſpoſe to a diſeaſe of this kind: Improper food, a moiſt and warm air, exhalations from corrupting animal and vegetable ſubſtances, or infectious maſmata from diſeaſed bodies, and the like.

The ſymptoms in a putrid malignant Fever are many of them ſimilar to thoſe in the low nervous Fever; hence the two have by many been confounded as the ſame diſeaſe: but we may readily diſtinguiſh the one from the other by the ſigns of putrefaction, which always appear in the one but are wanting in the other. The putrid Fever then may be known by the ſudden proſtration of ſtrength, fœtid breath, extreme thirſt, quick and weak pulſe, aphthæ or a gangrenous ſtate of the fauces, petechiæ of a dun, purple, or livid colour, vibices or black and blue marks reſembling bruiſes, an efflorescence upon the

ſkin reſembling the meaſles, and a putrid diarrhæa with horribly offenſive ſtools.

The cordial and antiſeptic medicines have been found to ſucceed beſt in the cure; but, above all, the Peruvian bark, with the warm alexipharmics.

The following preparation has been recommended by Dr. Pringle as very efficacious.

No. xxxi.

℞ Rad. ſerpentar. virgin. contuſ.
Cort. Peruv. pulv. āā ʒiij. coq. in
Aq. fontan. ℔j. ad dimidiam;
Colaturæ add.
Aq. cinnam. ʒj ß.
Syr. e cort. aurant. ʒij.
M. capiat coch. iiij. quarta vel ſexta quaque hora.

Dr. Huxham, for the ſame purpoſes, recommends an alexipharmic tincture of the bark.

No. xxxii.

℞ Cort. Peruv. opt. pulv. ʒij.
Flavedin. aurant. hiſpal. ʒj ß.
Rad. ſerpentar. virg. ʒiij.
Croci anglican. ℈iiij.
Coccinel. ℈ij.
Spt. vini Gallic. ʒxx.
Ft. infuſio clauſa per dies aliquot (tres ſaltem

ſaltem quatuorve) deinde coletur. — Doſis ʒj. ad ℥ ß. quarta, ſexta, vel octava quaque hora cum elixir vitrioli, gtt. x. xv. vel xx. ex quovis vehiculo appropriato.

The tincture of roſes may be taken plentifully as common drink.

The ſeveral ſymptoms to be palliated by their particular remedies.

RHEUMATISM.

THE Rheumatiſm may be divided into two ſpecies; acute and chronic.

The acute Rheumatiſm is to be remedied by a treatment greatly analagous to that which has been recommended in the acute fever, as its cauſes and events are nearly the ſame.

No. XXXIII.

℞ Aq. fontan. ℥j ß.
—— alex. ſpt. ʒj.
Sal corn. cerv. vol. ϑ ß. ad ϑj.
Nitri gr. xv. ad ϑj.
Syr. croci, ʒj.
M. ft. hauſt. quarta vel ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

Vel ℞ Julep. e camphor.
Aq. fontan. āā ℥j.
Vin. antimonial. ʒj.
Nitri gr. xv. ad ϑj.
M. ft. hauſt. quinta quaque hora ſumend.

In caſe of great pain, the following ſudorific bolus may be taken at bed-time, and repeated every night as occaſion may require.

No. xxxiv.

℞ Extract. thebaic. gr. iij.
Pulv. rad. ipecacuan. gr. iiij.
Nitri.
Tartar. vitriolat. āā ℈ ß.
Syr. croci, q. f. ut ft. bolus.

Vel ℞ Sal. tartar. gr. xv.
Pulv. rad. hellebor. alb.
—— liquorit. āā gr. vj.
Extract. thebaic. gr. iij. ad v.
M. ft. pulv.

Vel ℞ Ol. anifi, ʒj ß. ad ʒij.
Sumat ex hauftul. cujuſvis liquor. ſuperbibat etiam æger, ℔j. ſeri lact. vinoſ. tenuis, vel aquæ hord. vel alii alicujus potulenti diluent. donec copioſe difluat ſudor.

If the extremities ſhould ſwell, and be very full of pain, leeches may be applied to the tumified parts. Warm attenuating cataplaſms may likewiſe be applied to advantage.

No. xxxv.

℞ Farin. ſecalis ℔j.
Fermenti veter. acris ʒiiij.
Sal. commun. ʒij.
Aq. tepid. q. f.

Theſe, being wrought into a paſte, ſhould be wrapt round the part affected as

as warm as can be, and renewed morning and evening.

This diſeaſe frequently, after ſome days, puts on the appearance of an intermittent. The bark under theſe circumſtances becomes a ſovereign remedy; and, indeed, whether this ſhould be the caſe or not, when plentiful ſweats break out, and the urine depoſites a copious ſediment, the bark will by all means be adviſeable, and cut ſhort greatly the diſeaſe.

No. XXXVI.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥j ß.
Extract. cort. Peruv. ℥ ß.
Tinct. cort. ſimp.
Syr. croci, āā ℥j ß.
M. ft. hauſt. tertia vel quarta quaque hora ſumend.

The chronic Rheumatiſm is to be remedied by the heating, attenuating, ſudorific medicines.

No. XXXVII.

℞ Gum. guaiac. ℈j (ſolv. vit. ovi)
Add. Aq. cinnam. ten.
—— fontan. āā ℥vj.
Tinct. guaiac. vol. ℥j.
Syr. croci, ℥j ß.
M. ft. hauſt. omni noct. hor. decubitus ſumend.

Vel

Vel No. XXXVIII.

℞ Mercurii calcinat. gr. j. ad gr. ij.
Vitri antimonii in pulv. quam ſubtiliſſ. redacti, gr. j. ad gr. j ß.
Extract. thebaïc. gr. ß.
Conſ. cynoſbat. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. omni noct. hor. decubitus ſumend.

℞ Pulv. ari comp. ʒ ß.
Rad. ſerpent. virg. ϑ ß.
Syr. croci, q. ſ. ut ft. bol. man. et veſp. ſumend.

The bark is here likewiſe uſeful.

No. XXXIX.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ʒij.
Tinct. guaiaci vol.
Syr. croci, āā ʒj.
M. ft. hauſt. ſexta vel octava quaque hora ſumend.

Opiates, in caſe of great pain, either in the acute or chronic Rheumatiſm, may be joined to the other medicines.

Topical applications are often greatly ſerviceable: Bliſters to the pained parts; the volatile and ſaponaceous liniments; or a warm deobſtruent plaiſter.

No. XL.

℞ Emplaſt. com. cum gum. ℥j.
——— epiſpaſtic. ℥j ß.
Gum. euphorbii pulv. ℥j.
M. ft. emplaſt. ſuper alutam extendend. et loco dolenti applicand.

The cure of the lumbago and ſciatica may be underſtood from what has been obſerved as above.

The arthritis vaga, and ſcorbutic Rheumatiſm, as Sydenham calls it, is to be relieved in the ſame manner.

THE SMALL-POX.

IN the Small-pox we may remark three different ſtages; viz. the firſt, or ſtage of eruption; the ſecond, or ſtage of ſuppuration; and the third, the ſtage of exſiccation, or drying away of the puſtules.

In the firſt ſtage, the ſymptoms are entirely analagous to thoſe in a common fever; and are to be treated in a ſimilar manner. Hence, if it ſhould have the appearance of an inflammatory fever, it is to be treated by evacuations and antiphlogiſtics. Vide Pages 2, 3, 4. If of the low, nervous fever, then with ſtimulants and cordials. Vide Pages 47, 48, 51, 52, 53.

The whole ſecret then will conſiſt in a due management of the vis vitæ and powers of nature; and after a few days the petechiæ will appear, and critically ſolve the firſt fever.

Sometimes a fever of the malignant kind will accompany the Small-pox, with purple petechiæ, hæmorrhages, bloody urine, and the like. In this caſe, the aſtringent and cordial antiſeptic regimen will be neceſſary; the bark, allum, and mineral acids. Vide Pages 58, 59.

No. XLI.

℞ Decoct. cort. cum ſerpentar. ℥j ß.
Tinct. cort. Peruv. ſimp. ℥ij.
Syr. croci, ℥j ß.
M. ft. hauſt. quarta quaque hora ſumend.

℞ Alumin. ℥ ß.
Conſ. roſar. rub. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. quarta quaque hora mediis inter hauſt. intervallis ſumend. ſuperbibend. tinct. roſar. ℥iij. cujus etiam capiat hauſt. ſubinde vel bibat ad libitum pro potu commun.

The indications, in the ſecond ſtage, conſiſt in bringing forwards the puſtules to maturation, and quieting and compoſing to reſt the patient. The firſt can only be effected by the powers of nature duely moderated; and, to compoſe the patient, the opiate and narcotic medicines, given in full doſes, will be adviſeable. If the circulating powers ſhould be too much excited, antiphlogiſtics will be requiſite; but if the powers of nature ſhould flag, the warm cordial ſtimulants will be neceſſary. A decoction of the bark, with ſnake-root or cordial confection, ſaffron, camphor, bliſters, and the like.

Opiates, in full doſes, ſhould be given either every night, or both morning and evening,

evening, according to the violence of the diſeaſe, and reſtleſſneſs of the patient.

In the third ſtage, the worſt and moſt dangerous ſymptoms come on, from an abſorption of the purulent matter into the habit; whence peripneumonies, phrenzies, and a variety of other bad ſymptoms. —— The grand buſineſs is now to expel the purulent fomes from the body; for which purpoſe, the different emunctories are to be ſet open, and the ſeveral excretions promoted. Gentle purgatives will much avail, and become by all means neceſſary. Diuretics, ſuch as nitre and ſalt of amber, will be of ſervice. Expectorants, as lac ammoniacum, with the oxymel, or ſyrup of ſquills, in full doſes; nay, an emetic of the oxymel, of ipecacuan, or emetic tartar, will frequently be expedient.

The bliſtering paſte ſhould be applied to the back and extremities; and bleeding, if the pulſe will bear it, may be uſeful, to palliate the ſymptoms.

As the patient recovers, three or four doſes of gentle phyſick. No. IV. may be neceſſary, to expel from the body the morbid relicks.

OF THE MEASLES.

THE Meaſles require a treatment greatly analagous to the ſmall-pox. — The eruption is to be promoted in the ſame manner, by due management of the febrile impetus.

The moſt dangerous ſymptom is a peripneumony, or inflammation of the lungs, which frequently ſupervenes. — Blood-letting becomes in this caſe a ſovereign remedy; and may be boldly repeated, according to the ſtrength of the pulſe, and urgency of the ſymptoms — The antimonial powder (No. 1.) is eminently ſerviceable, and gentle cathartics and bliſters, after bleeding, may be likewiſe expedient; under ſome circumſtances, an emetic; and to mitigate the cough, an oily opening medicine.

No. XLII.

℞ Aq. fontan. ℥iiij.
Sal. corn. cerv. vol. ℈j.
— nitri, ʒ ß.
Ol. amygd. dulc. ℥j.
Syr. balſam. ʒ ß.
M. capt. coch. ij. ſubinde. — To this, towards the end of the diſeaſe, if the cough ſhould be very troubleſome, may be added the elixir paregoricum, or any other mild opiate.

OF A

CEPHALALGIA, or HEAD-ACH.

THE ſeat of a Head-ach is various; for it may be either in the encephalon, i. e. the contents within ſide the cranium, viz. the dura and pia mater, and their appendages, &c. or it may be external, in the teguments of the cranium, viz. the ſcalp, and the peri-cranium; or in the ſubſtance of the bones themſelves.

The cauſes are likewiſe various; and may depend either upon a plethora, an inflammation, or too encreaſed a circulation; a rheumatic, intermittent, or any periodical affection; a venereal taint; a nervous affection; i. e. a ſpaſmodic contraction of the nervous fibrillæ; or a foul ſtomach alſo often produces this complaint.

The Head-ach, proceeding from a plethora, or an inflammatory cauſe, may be relieved by blood-lettings, and lenient purgatives.

From a rheumatiſm, by antirheumatics; ſee Rheumatiſm. The warm plaiſter No. XI. applied to the head cloſe ſhaved avails much.

From an intermittent, by the bark and febrifuge medicines. See Intermittent Fever.

From

From a venereal taint, by mercurials and ſudorific diet drinks. See Lues Venerea.

From a nervous affection, by antiſpaſmodics; ſee Nervous Complaints; the vitriolic or nitrous æther, applied to the forehead, is often uſeful; ſometimes a bliſter to the head.

Ward's eſſence for the Head-ach may likewiſe be uſed by pouring ſome of it into the hand and applying it to the part affected.

℞ Spirit. vin. rectificat. ℔ ij.
Alumin. reup. pulv. ℥ ij.
Camphor. ℥ iiij.
Eſſent. limon. ℥ ß.
Spirit. ſal. ammoniac. vol. ℥ iiij.
Digerant. ſimul.

And, in the Head-ach, proceeding from a foul ſtomach, or bilious putrid ſordes collected in the primæ viæ, an emetic of ipecacuanha, with gentle ſtomach purges, will bid the faireſt to ſucceed.

OF A PHRENITIS.

A PHRENSY, or Inflammation of the brain, or its coverings, may be either idiopathic or ſymptomatic: Idiopathic, when the encephalon is primarily affected; ſymptomatic, when the ſuppurated matter, the conſequence of the inflammation, ſhould have fallen upon ſome other part of the body, and afterwards, by a metaſtaſis, ſhould have been tranſlated to the head.

It may be known by a delirium and raving, attended with an acute continual fever, by which it may be diſtinguiſhed from a mania, which is a chronic diſeaſe and without a fever.

The cure may be underſtood from what has been already obſerved concerning inflammation in general. See Inflammation. Evacuations and antiphlogiſtic medicines, with bliſters to the head, and ſtimulating applications to the feet, will bid the faireſt to relieve.

Under ſome circumſtances, opiates may be adviſeable; and, in caſe of a ſymptomatic phrenſy, a liberal uſe of bliſters, and ſtrongly ſtimulating applications, ſinapiſms, and the like, to the feet and extremities, will be requiſite and neceſſary.

OF AN APOPLEXY.

THE phenomena in this diſeaſe are owing to a ſudden abolition of the animal faculties, and are greatly ſimilar to thoſe in a perſon in a deep ſleep, except that the one we can awake and rouſe, the other we frequently cannot.

There may be three ſpecies of Apoplexies, much varying from each other, both as to their cauſes and cure; and theſe are the ſanguineous, the pituitous, and the ſpaſmodic.

The ſanguineous Apoplexy will depend upon a compreſſion of the brain, from too encreaſed a quantity, or too denſe a conſiſtence, of the blood; or, from a rupture of a blood-veſſel effuſing its contents into the cranium.

The pituitous Apoplexy will be owing to a collection of pituitous humours in the ventricles, or between the coverings of the brain.

And, the ſpaſmodic Apoplexy will ariſe, when, from a convulſive conſtriction, the circulation through the veſſels and ſinus's in the encephalon, is impeded, and the blood is collected and ſtagnated there.

The cure of the ſanguineous Apoplexy is to be attempted, by diminiſhing the quan-

tity and denſity of the circulating fluids; and to this purpoſe, blood-lettings and gentle cooling purgatives will be moſt conducive.—See Plethora, Pages 1, 2. The volatile ſalts, and bliſters to the extremities, after copious evacuations, may be recommended likewiſe to advantage.

The pituitous Apoplexy requires a very different treatment: Blood-lettings muſt be either entirely omitted, or very ſparingly uſed; as the intention of cure will conſiſt in attenuating the pituitous lentor, promoting its abſorption, and expelling it the body.

The ſtronger emetics, and warm, ſmart purgatives will be adviſeable, with ſternutatories, and a liberal uſe of bliſters to the head, back, and extremities, and ſinapiſms, or ſtrongly ſtimulating applications to the feet.

The aromatic, ſtimulating, and warm cephalic and nervous medicines; ſee Convulſions and Spaſms, Pages 10, 11. and Spontaneous Gluten, Pages 28, 29. bid of all others the faireſt to relieve.

No. XLIII.

℞ Tartar. emetic. gr. iiij.
Pulv. rad. ipecacuanha, ℈ ß.
M. ft. pulv. emetic.

No. XLIV.

℞ Tinct. ſacræ, ℥ij.
——Jalap. ℥iij.
Spt. lavend. ℥ ß.
M. ft. hauſt. man. ſumend. et pro re nata repetend.

No. XLV.

℞ Fol. Tabaci ℥ij.
Pulp. colocynth. ℥ ß. coq. ex aq. fontan. q. ſ. ad colatur. ℥viij.
Add. Syr. e ſpin. cerv. ℥j ß.
M. ft. enema pro re nata injiciend.

No. XLVI.

℞ Pul. rad. hellebor. alb.
——folior. aſari, āā ℥j.
Mercurii emetic. flav. gr. vj.
M. ft. pulv. ſternutator. cujus paucill. ſubinde uſurpetur.

No. XLVII.

℞ Lact. ammoniac. ℥j.
Aq. cinnam. ten. ℥vj.
Spt. vol. fœtid. ℥j.
M. ft. hauſt. ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

℞ Pulv. ari comp. ℥ ß.
Spec. aromatic. gr. vj.
Ol. lavend. gtt. j.
Syr. zingib. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. ter quaterve de die ſumend.

℞ Caſtor. Ruſſ. ℈j.
Spec. aromatic. ℈ ß.
M. ft. pulv. ſexta quaque hora ſumend.
Ex. jul. ſeq. coch. iiij.

℞ Aq. Pulegii ſimp. ℥vj.
Tinct. valerian. vol. ℥j.
Syr. croci, ℥vj.—M.

When the ſymptoms are relieved, a large ſpoonful of muſtard ſeed may be ſwallowed morning and evening; and the ſtomachick purges may be continued for ſome time, to prevent a relapſe.

The ſpaſmodic apoplexy is to be relieved, by relaxing the ſpaſm, and promoting a free circulation through the veſſels of the encephalon.—The remedies recommended for the relief of a pituitous Apoplexy will be conducive to theſe purpoſes. Blood-letting, if neceſſary; afterwards an emetic, with a bliſter to the head, and ſinapiſms to the feet, and the warm nervous remedies, No. XLVII. will bid the faireſt to abſolve the intention.

OF A PALSY.

PARALYTIC complaints may be diſtinguiſhed into two kinds. The Hemiplegia, or general Palſy, in which one whole ſide is affected; and the partial Palſy, in which only a particular part, organ, or member is diſeaſed.

The cauſe of an Hemiplegia is a compreſſion of the nerves at their origin, in the brain and ſpinal marrow; hence, moſt commonly is the conſequence of a preceding Apoplexy, either of the ſanguineous or the pituitous kind.

The partial Palſy will be owing to a compreſſion, and an injury done to the nerves of any particular part, either from a humoral tumor of the adjacent parts, an exoſtoſis of the bone, or a luxation, and the like; or, it may ariſe from an inflammatory or rheumatic affection, induced upon the coats of the nerves from catching cold, by lying upon the wet ground, and the like; or, from the vapours exhaling from mineral bodies, antimony, mercury, arſenic, lead, and the like.

The cure muſt vary according to the cauſe.

If

If a Palſy ſhould have ſucceeded an apoplexy, the remedies recommended for the relief of apoplectic ſymptoms will be adviſeable; principally the warm, nervous, ſtimulating medicines, with bliſters and ſinapiſms.

If the diſeaſe ſhould be owing to rheumatic affection; this, of all other ſpecies of Palſy, admits the eaſieſt of a cure; and, by treating it as a rheumatiſm, is moſt frequently relieved.

Bliſters and ſtimulating applications to the parts affected, with the attenuating, heating medicines internally, will be neceſſary and uſeful.

No. XLVIII.

℞ Unguent. virid. ℥j.
Ol. ſuccin. ℥j ß.
— vitriol. ℥j.
M. ft. lint. part. affect. uſurpand.

No. XLIX.

℞ Pulv. ari comp. ʒij.
Spt. terebinth. æther. gt. xxx.
Syr. zingib. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. octava quaque hora ſumend. ſuperbibend. infuſ. ſeq. coch. vj.

℞ Sem. ſinapios.
Rad. raphani ruſt. āā ℥j.
Canellæ alb. ℥ ß.
Vin. alb. Liſbon. ℔j. infund. per duas vel tres dies, deinde cola.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruvian. ℥ij.
Tinct. guaiac. vol. ℥j.
Vin. antimonial. ℈ij.
M. ft. hauſt. ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

The electrical ſhock is often ſerviceable in paralytic caſes; perhaps principally in this ſpecies of the diſeaſe.

The cold bath, under proper circumſtances, has likewiſe its advantages.

The Palſy, from mineral exhalations, may be attempted by the warm, nervous, deobſtruent medicines, and bliſters upon or near to the part affected.

No. L.

℞ Balſ. Peruvian. ℥ ß (ſolv. vit. ovi)
Add. Aq. cinnam. ten.
— fontan. āā ℥j.
Spt. vol. aromatic.
Syr. croci, āā ℥j.
M. ft. hauſt. ter die ſumend.

No. LI.

℞ Lact. ammoniac.
Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ℥iiij.
Spt. vol. fœtid. ℥ij.
Syr. balſamic. ℥vj.
Ft. miſt. ſumend. coch. iij. vel iiij. bis terve de die.

The ſtomachick purges, Page 27. will be uſeful, to keep open the belly; which in this caſe is abſolutely neceſſary.

The bath waters have ſometimes ſucceeded, when all other means had proved ineffectual.

CHOREA SANCTI VITI,

OR

ST. VITUS's DANCE.

THE Chorea Sancti Viti is a convulsive disease, to which children are principally subject. —Is probably owing to worms; at least, if we may be allowed to form any judgment from the great advantages which attend the use of anthelminthic remedies.

In the cure, it may be necessary to premise an emetic of ipecacuanha; or, what is still better, a grain or two of vitriol cæruleum. Afterwards,

No. LII.

℞ Auri musivi, ℈j ad ʒj.
Rhabarb. gr. iv. ad ℈ ß.
M. ft. pulv. man. et vesp. sumend.

Vel ℞ Limatur stanni ʒ ß ad ʒij.
Conf. rutæ q. s. ut ft. bol. man. et vesp. sumend.

No. LIII.

℞ Tinct. fuligin. ʒj.
Sumend. gtt. xxx. ad ʒij. ter quaterve de die.

If the disease should not yield to the above, the cold bath and chalybeates will most probably effect a cure.

CATALEPSY.

No. LIV.

℞ Pulv. rad. ipecacuanhæ, ϑ ß.
Tartar. emetic. gr. iij.
M. ft. pulv. emetic. cum regimin. ſumend.

Vel ℞ Vitrioli cærulei, gr. ij.
Aq. fontan. ℥ij.
Syr. ſimp. ʒj.
M. ft. hauſt. emetic. mane ſumend.

Applicetur epiſpaſtic. ſpinæ dorſi.

No. LV.

℞ Sem. ſinap. trit.
Rad. raphan. ruſt. contuſ. āā ℥ ß.
Aceti q. ſ. ut ft. cataplaſm. plant. ped. applicand.

No. LVI.

℞ Gum. aſſafœtid. ʒj. ſolv. in
Aq. cinnam. ten. ℥vij.
Add. Tinct. valer. vol. ʒj.
M. capiat coch. ij. tertia quaque hora.

OF THE EPILEPSY.

AN Epilepſy, which is a diſeaſe entirely of the convulſive kind, may be either hereditary, idiopathic, or ſympathic.

An hereditary, or connate Epilepſy, admits of no cure.

An idiopathic Epilepſy, which for the moſt part is owing to terror, or ſudden fright, or ſome other violent affection of the mind, may be ſometimes, though with difficulty, cured.

A ſympathic Epilepſy may for the moſt part be ſoon and eaſily remedied by removing the diſeaſe which had occaſioned it.

In epileptic caſes in general, the intentions of cure are threefold.

To avert or prevent an impending paroxyſm.

To remove or ſhorten it when preſent.

And, to guard againſt a future attack.

In plethoric habits, evacuations and antiſpaſmodics, particularly muſk, nitre, and opium, may be neceſſary to ward off the fit; but if the pulſe ſhould be weak and low, the warm,

warm, nervous medicines, caſtor, valerian, camphor, the fœtid gums, the volatile ſalts, the fœtid animal oil, and the like, in full and repeated doſes, will be expedient and uſeful.

No. LVII.

℞ Camphor. gr. vj.
Nitri, ℈ ß.
Confect. paulin. ℈ ß.
Syr. ſimp. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

Vel ℞ Caſtor, ℈j.
Ol. corn. cerv. gt. vj.
Confect. paulin. ℈ ß.
M. ft. bol.

℞ Aq. fontan. ℥vj.
Tinct. fuligin.
——— valer. vol. āā ℥ij.
Syr. papav. err. ℥ ß.
M. ft. julep. ſum. coch. iij. ſubinde.

To remove or ſhorten an epileptic paroxyſm, the ſame methods nearly will be adviſeable; muſk and opium, with the nervous, volatile, fœtid medicines, bliſters and ſinapiſms, will bid fair to be of ſervice.

To obviate a future attack, different remedies may be required. See Convulſions. Setons in the neck, and bliſters upon the ſeveral parts of the body, have been found uſeful.

Emetics occaſionally repeated have their advantage. Perhaps the vitriol cæruleum may be preferable to any other: It ſhould be given to two grains; and may be repeated every morning. Or, if it ſhould not be judged proper to preſcribe the vitriol, in ſuch doſes as may excite vomiting, the powder or ſolution, No x. may be taken to advantage, as a bracer and ſtrengthener.

The Peruvian bark has been greatly recommended as an antiepileptic, and often proves extremely ſerviceable.

No. LVIII.

℞ Extract. cort. Peruv. ʒj.
Alumin. reup.
Rad. ſerpentar. virg. gr. vj.
Syr. croci, q. ſ. ut ft. bol. ter die ſumend.

The cardamine, or ladies ſmock has been preſcribed to advantage; and may be taken to a drachm three or four times every day.

The bracing regimen under ſome circumſtances may be adviſeable; the cold bath, chalybeates, and exerciſe of body.

The wild valerian root has been eſteemed a ſpecific in this, as well as ſeveral other diſorders of the head; but perhaps experience does not ſufficiently warrant its efficacy.

OF NERVOUS COMPLAINTS,

THE MORBUS HYSTERICUS, AFFECTIO HYPOCHONDRIACA, AND THE LIKE.

THERE are perhaps no diſeaſes which appear under a greater variety of ſhapes and appearances, than thoſe which are ſtiled nervous; as there is hardly a complaint which they do not reſemble.

They have likewiſe been diſtinguiſhed by a variety of names. In women, they have been ſtiled Morbus Hyſtericus. The ſame diſeaſe, in men, has been called the Affectio Hypochondriaca, Melancholy, Low Spiritedneſs, the Hyp, Spleen, and by various other appellations.

Theſe complaints, in general, depend upon a relaxation of the nervous and muſcular ſyſtems, and an irregular, unequal diſtribution of the nervous influence, exciting ſpaſmodic contractions in the various parts of the body.

Are induced by every cauſe which can relax and weaken the habit; eſpecially if the mind at the ſame time ſhould be attentively engaged, or affected by any particular object; as this will greatly tend to the relaxation of the nervous ſyſtem in general.

For

For the relief of nervous ſymptoms, there are two indications.

The firſt, to ſtrengthen and confirm the ſyſtem of the ſolids, and habit of body in general.

The ſecond will conſiſt in relieving and palliating the moſt urgent ſymptoms.

The regimen neceſſary to be purſued to anſwer the firſt indication, has already been explained under the article of weakened and relaxed ſolids. Emetics of ipecacuanha, or ſal. vitrioli, with the ſtomach purges; chalybeates; the bark, exerciſe of body, the cold bath; and the like; ſeem the beſt calculated remedies.

No. LIX.

℞ Pill. Rufi, ʒj.
——— Gummos.
Sal. chalyb. āā ʒj ß.
Ol. junip. gtt. xx.
Syr. e cort. aurant. q. ſ. ut ft. pill. no. xij. e ʒj. ſumend. iiij. man. et veſp.

The bitter chalybeate draught, and the warm bolus's, No. IX, are likewiſe well adapted to the remedy of theſe affections.

To anſwer the ſecond intention, or palliate the ſymptoms, which all appear entirely of the

the ſpaſmodic kind, the remedies propoſed under the article, Convulſions and Spaſms, will be the moſt adviſeable. Opium under ſome circumſtances claims the firſt place; then the nervous, cephalic, or antiſpaſmodic medicines; the fœtid ferulaceous gums, aſſa-fœtid, galbanum, ſagapenum, and myrrh, caſtor, muſk, camphor, valerian, and the like. See Page 11. By which a truce may be gained, and the patient often perceives a ſudden and immediate relief.

INFLAMMATION of the EYE.

A Recent inflammation of the eye is to be remedied by evacuations; by blood-letting, ſtools, and bliſters; with nitrous cooling medicines, and anodyne fomentations.—When the inflammation is abated, and a relaxation of the veſſels only remains, a vitriolic collyrium will be highly uſeful, to contract and brace up the veſſels.

℞ Vitrioli alb. gr. xv.
Aq. flor. ſambuci, ℥ij.
M. ft. collyrium.

Sometimes an Opthalmia will be of long duration; and then depends upon other cauſes than thoſe of inflammation in general: And theſe for the moſt part are either of the ſcrofulous, venereal, or perhaps, in ſome caſes, of the rheumatic kind.

The venereal Opthalmia is to be remedied by medicines adapted to that complaint, ſee Lues Venerea; but the Opthalmia from a ſtrumous, or rheumatic cauſe, will require a medicine which can invigorate the circulation, and attenuate and expel the morbid fomes — The Peruvian bark greatly conduces to theſe purpoſes, and anſwers almoſt every intention of cure.

No. LIX.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥ij.
Tinct. guiaci vol.
—— cort. Peruv. ſimp. āā ℥ ß.
Syr. croci, ℥j.
M. ft. hauſt. ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

Bliſters, ſetons and iſſues have likewiſe their advantages.

If it ſhould not yield to the above,

℞ Mercurii corroſiv. ſublimat. gr. ß.
ſolv. in aq. cinnam. ten. ℥ij.
Ft. hauſt. bis die ſumend.

AMAUROSIS.

THE Amauroſis, or Gutta Serena, is a ſpecies of blindneſs, which owes its origin to a palſy of the optic nerve.—This again will depend upon an obſtruction or compreſſion of the nerve from a tumour, exoſtoſis, or the like; or from a rheumatic affection in its coats; or perhaps ſometimes from a relaxation.

An incipient Amauroſis may be often relieved; a confirmed one ſcarcely admits of a remedy. Blood-letting and gentle purges, if there ſhould be any ſymptoms of fullneſs or inflammation, may be adviſeable; and bliſters may be applied to the head, or as near as poſſible to the affected part.

The ſternutatory, No. XLVI, ſhould be ſnuffed up the noſe every night at bed-time.

The warm, nervous medicines, No. XLVII, or the antirheumatics, No. XXXVII. may be taken to advantage.—In caſe of relaxation, the bark bids fair to be uſeful.—As an external application, the Hungary water, to waſh the eyes with, will be as good as any other.

ANGINA.

IN the beginning of an inflammatory Angina, blood-letting will be adviſeable; afterwards the antimonial powder, No. I. or a gentle cathartic, No. IV. A bliſter to the back is likewiſe remarkably uſeful.

The following gargle may be uſed frequently:

No. LX.

℞ Decoct. pectoral. ℥viij.
Spt. ſal. ammoniac. ʒiij. — M.

To the throat may be applied the volatile or camphorated liniment, No. VII. or the emollient cataplaſm, No. VI.

Sometimes, after the inflammation is abated, a relaxation and foreneſs ſhall ſtill remain, an aſtringent gargariſm in this caſe ſoon relieves.

℞ Tinct. roſar. rub. ℔ ß.
Spt. vitrioli, gtt. xxx.
Mel. roſar. ℥j. — M.

If the inflammation ſhould advance to ſuppuration, it may be uſeful to ſcarify the affected parts, to diſcharge the matter. Afterwards

wards the throat may be waſhed with a mixture of the pectoral decoction and tincture of myrrh.

There is another ſpecies of ſore throat, which has been called the malignant or ulcerated.

This, as being a ſymptom of a putrid or malignant fever, will require a treatment widely different from the imflammatory angina.—In ſhort, it will be neceſſary to preſcribe as in the putrid fever, ſee Pages 57, 58. and as this abates, the ſloughs will caſt off from the throat, and the ulcers heal.

DISEASES OF THE THORAX.

OF THE TRUE PERIPNEUMONY.

AN inflammation of the lungs is called a Peripneumony; though the word itſelf may ſignify any affection of the lungs.

May be judged of from the cough, and heat and irritation in the lungs; a ſighing ſobbing reſpiration, and anxiety; a great proſtration of ſtrength; and a fever and its ſymptoms.

It frequently happens that an inflammation of this kind ſhall extend itſelf to the pleura likewiſe; and then the diſeaſe is called a Pleuro Peripneumony, as being a compound of Pleuriſy and Peripneumony, and attended both with pain and anxiety.

The true Peripneumony, as all other inflammations, is terminated in a threefold manner, by reſolution, ſuppuration, or gangrene.

To reſolve the inflammation, blood-letting, eſpecially in the beginning of the diſeaſe, becomes almoſt unexceptionably uſeful, and ſhould be repeated according to the urgency of the ſymptoms and ſtrength of the patient. We ſhould however obſerve that peripneumonic

nic affections will not in general require ſo great a loſs of blood as ſome other inflammatory diſeaſes. Hence a great deal of care and caution is requiſite; and indeed, if the pulſe is not moderately full and ſtrong, we ſhould be cautious how we exhauſt the vital fluid.

Glyſters or lenient purgatives to keep open the belly, will in moſt caſes be neceſſary. — But the excretion to which the greateſt attention ſhould be paid, is that by expectoration; which, if copious, well concocted, and of a yellow colour, eſpecially if ſtreaked with blood, is a moſt ſalutary ſign.—If at the ſame time a ſweat ſhould break out, and the urine let fall a copious ſediment, we may with a good deal of certainty pronounce a recovery.

Under theſe circumſtances we ſhould be cautious how we weaken the powers of nature, by bleeding or purging, leſt we ſhould retard the criſis, and impede the operations of nature in her ſalutary work. — The following draught will be univerſally uſeful.

No. LXI.

℞ Aq. fontan. ℥j. ℥vj.
Sal. corn. cerv. vol. ℈ ß. ad ℈j.
Sperm. cæti ſolut. ʒ ß.
Syr. balſamic. ℥j.
M. ft. hauſt. quarta, quinta, vel ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

If

If the ſymptoms of inflammation ſhould too much prevail, fifteen grains or ℈j. of nitre may be added to the above draught; on the contrary, if the expectoration ſhould be ſuddenly ſuppreſſed, and the powers of nature ſhould flag and languiſh, the nitre ſhould be omitted, and ℈j. ad ʒ ß or ʒj. of confectio cardiaca, or ſome other ſtimulating cordial muſt be ſubſtituted for it.

Bliſters to the ſides or back, particularly the pained part, will be greatly beneficial.

The ſteams of warm water may likewiſe be drawn into the lungs, and emollient fomentations applied to the thorax.—The æther has likewiſe been applied to the pained part with advantage.

If the inflammation ſhould ſuppurate, a vomica pulmonum will enſue, which is moſt frequently ſucceeded by a pulmonary conſumption.

Sometimes, after the inflammation is abated, the lungs having been weakened by the diſeaſe, and the whole habit in general relaxed by the medicines and evacuations, a Peripneumonia Notha will ſucceed to the True Peripneumony; in which caſe, the remedies to be recommended under that article will become by all means adviſeable.

PLEURITIS,

AND

PARAPHRENITIS.

THE cure of the Pleuritis and Paraphrenitis, or Inflammation of the pleura and diaphragm, may be readily underſtood from what has been obſerved concerning inflammation in general, as no ſeparate or particular treatment will be required.

Evacuations of blood and by ſtool, the antimonial powder, the ſaline draught, with nitre, and, when the pulſe is lowered, the ſalt of hartſhorn in full doſes, with bliſters and fomentations to, or as near as poſſible to the affected parts, will anſwer every intention of cure.

PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA.

THE Peripneumonia Notha, the Baſtard Peripneumony, or Humoral Aſthma, is a diſeaſe of a very different and oppoſite nature to the true.

Has its origin from a weakened and relaxed ſtate of the veſſels of the lungs, and a pituitous lentor, or glutinous diſpoſition of the fluids ſtagnating in, and obſtructing the veſſels and glandular follicules; and hence the cauſes, which have been before aſſigned as productive of too viſcid a ſtate of the fluids, will likewiſe prove the antecedents to this diſeaſe, eſpecially if the cutaneous perſpiration ſhould be ſuppreſſed either by the winter's cold, or any other occaſional cauſe.

The indications of cure will conſiſt in attenuating and expelling the pituitous colluvies, and ſtrengthening the habit in general, and lungs in particular, to prevent a relapſe.

To anſwer theſe intentions, the remedies recommended for the cure of a ſpontaneous gluten, or a pituitous lentor in the veſſels and viſcera, will be moſt adviſeable, ſee Pages 28, 29. As the cauſes of a Peripneumonia Notha are analagous to thoſe which have been recited as giving riſe to a glutinous viſcidity, and the cure of conſequence the ſame.

Emetics and gentle ſtomach purgers ſhould ſeem univerſally uſeful.

Bliſters are likewiſe greatly ſerviceable, both from their ſtimulus and diſcharge.

The attenuating, ſtimulating medicines will beſt ſucceed as expectorants.

No. LXII.

℞ Sal. corn. cerv. vol. ℈ ß.
Succ. limon. ʒiij.
Aq. cinnam. ten. ℥j. ʒij.
Syr. ſcillitic. ʒj ß.
M. ft. hauſt. ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

Vel ℞ Lact. ammoniac. ℥j.
Aq. cinnam. ten. ʒvj.
Sperm. cæti ſol. ℈j.
Sal. corn. cerv. vol. ℈ ß.
Oxymel ſcillitic. ʒj ß.
M. ft. hauſt.

℞ Aq. cinnam. ten. ℥j ß.
Flor. benzoini, gr. iij.
Vin. ipecacuanh.
Syr. croci, āā ʒj.
M. ft. hauſt.

No. LXIII.

℞ Milliped. vivent. ℥j. Contunde et gradatim ſuperaffund. vin. rhenan. veter.

Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ℥iij.
Fiat expreſſio fortis, cui add.
Vin. animonial. ʒij.
Syr. ſcillitic. ℥ ß.
M. capiat tertiam partem ſexta vel octava quaque hora.

The balſamic pill of Fuller's Pharmacopœia, recommended by Dr. Morton in his Treatiſe on the pulmonary conſumption, will be highly adviſeable in this as well as all other diſeaſes of the lungs.

No. LXIV.

℞ Milleped. ppt. ʒiij.
Gum. ammoniac. ʒj ß.
Flor. benzoini, ʒj.
Extract. croci,
Balſam. Peruv. āā gr. xv.
———ſulphur. q. ſ. ut ft. pill. No. XII. e ʒj. ſumend. iiij. man. et veſp.

Muſtard whey, as common drink, may be proper, or a decoction of the madder root, which as an attenuant and expectorant, is a medicine exceeded by few.

No. LXV.

℞ Rad. rubia. tinctorum, ℥j.
Macis, ʒij.
Coq. ex aq. fontan. q. ſ. ad colatur. ℔ij. Add.
Tinct. aromatic. ʒij.

Syr. limon. ℥ij.
M. ft. apozem. Sumend. ℥iij ter quaterve de die.

Opiates will be adviſable if the cough ſhould be importunate; if the expctoration ſhould be free and eaſy, there can be no objection to their liberal uſe: but if the expectorated phlegm ſhould be tough and glewy, they muſt be more cautiouſly preſcribed. The elixir paregoric. is as good a preparation as any; and may be taken in a full doſe at night at bed time. When the expectoration is become free and eaſy, and the difficulty of breathing relieved, it will become neceſſary to attempt to ſtrengthen the lungs, to compleat the cure, and prevent a relapſe.

The fumes of Benjamin from the powder thrown upon a hot heater, and received into the lungs, may be uſeful for this intention. The natural balſams in general will be adviſeable; but, above all, the Peruvian bark, which perhaps for this purpoſe exceeds every other medicine.

No. LXVI.

℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥j.
Balſ. Tolutan. ʒjſs.
Coq. ex aq. fontan. ℔jſs ad ℔j. Add.
Syr. limon. ℥j.
M. capiat ℥ij. vel ℥iij. ter quaterve de die.

The

The ſtomach purgers, chalybeate waters, and bracing medicines, may likewiſe be inſiſted on, to confirm the tone of the primæ viæ and habit in general.

Sometimes a difficulty of breathing may ariſe from other cauſes than an infarction of the lungs by pituitous humours.—The diſeaſe has then obtained the name of the Dry Aſthma.—The moſt frequent cauſe of this affection is a ſpaſmodic or convulſive affection, from too irritable a ſtate of the lungs, though ſometimes it may depend upon a compreſſion of the lungs, from water collected in the cavity of the thorax, or a ſtraitneſs of this from any other cauſe, as flatulencies of the ſtomach and the like. An induration of the lungs or ſchirrous tubercles have ſometimes likewiſe occaſioned this diſeaſe.

The antiſpaſmodics, ſuch as aſſafœtida and the like, with the volatiles, ſeem beſt calculated to relieve in the fit; afterwards a decoction of the bark, exerciſe in the country air, and ſtrengthening medicines, to prevent a return.—If it ſhould depend upon a compreſſion of the lungs, from water, or any other external cauſe, this ſhould firſt be removed, and afterwards the effects will ceaſe. A ſchirrous induration will admit of no remedy.

ON THE

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

THE cauſes productive of a Pulmonary Conſumption, or ulcerated lungs, are in general as follow:

An hæmoptæ, or ſpitting of blood.

An empyema, or collection of matter in the cavity of the thorax.

A ſuppurated peripneumony.

A ſcrofulous affection of the glandular bodies of the lungs. And,

A Catarrh, or neglected cough.

The ſymptoms, which are the obvious and neceſſary conſequences of an ulcerated ſtate of the lungs, are, a cough, and copious ſpitting of a purulent-like matter, which ſinks in water, and is thrown up in the greateſt quantity in the morning; a hectical fever and profuſe night ſweats, or a colliquative and greatly weakening diarrhæa; the pulſe becomes quick and ſharp; the body pines and is emaciated, and its ſeveral functions are impaired and decay, till death frees the miſerable patient, from his cruel diſeaſe.

In

In an Hæmoptœ, in caſe of a plethora, blood-letting may be proper; but if the pulſe ſhould be quick and weak, it muſt be omitted. Afterwards,

No. LXVII.

℞ Pill. e ſtyrac. gr. vj.
Syr. balſamic. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. omni noct. hor. decubitus ſumend.

No. LXVIII.

℞ Nitri, gr. xv. ad ℈j.
Pulv. e tragacanth. ʒ ß.
M. ft. pulv. ſexta quaque hora ſumend. ex emulſion. com. coch. vj.

No. LXIX.

℞ Tinct. roſar. ℔j.
—— thebaic. gtt. xij.
M. bibat libere, vel pro potu commun.

If theſe ſhould not ſuffice to check the flux, fifty or ſixty drops of the tinct. ſaturnia may by given every three, four, or ſix hours.

When the Hæmoptœe is ſtopped, to compleat the cure, a decoction of the bark, with proper balſamics, and the country air, may to great advantage be inſiſted on.

No. LXX.

℞ Decoct. cort. cum balſ. tolut. ℔ ß.
Elix. paregoric.

Syr. croci, āā ʒ ß.
M. capt. coch. iiij. vel vj. ter quaterve de die.

No. LXXI.

℞ Lact. ammoniac.
Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ʒ iiij.
Sperm. cæti, ʒ ij.
Syr. balſamic. ʒ vj.
M. capt. coch. iij. man. et veſp.

Fuller's balſamic pill may be ſubſtituted for, or joined with the ammoniacum mixture.

The Briſtol waters have been likewiſe greatly recommended in an affection of this kind.

In the empyema, it will be neceſſary to diſcharge the confined matter by the operation; afterwards the bark, with medicines of the balſamic kind, a proper light diet, and gentle opiates, if the cough ſhould be troubleſome, will bid as fair as any thing, when the matter has been diſcharged, to promote the cure.

When a Peripneumony terminates by ſuppuration, the firſt intention muſt be to burſt the abſceſs, and diſcharge the matter. A ſudden ſhock may effect this: Hence, by the action of vomiting, coughing, ſneezing, and the like, the deſign may frequently be attained.

If

If the matter ſhould be diſcharged into the cavity of the thorax, it is to be treated as an empyema; but if the vomica ſhould burſt, and diſcharge itſelf into the trachea, its contents will be expelled by the mouth. In this caſe, medicines of the detergent and balſamic kind may be uſeful, to promote the expectoration, and bring on a diſpoſition to heal; afterwards the bark, and a milk, or other light diet, with exerciſe on horſeback, and the country air, will bid the faireſt to complete the cure.

A ſcrofulous affection in the lungs will require a treatment analogous to that which is recommended in diſeaſes of this kind in general. See Scrofula. An expreſſion of the millepedes, the balſamic pill, an infuſion of the madder root, a decoction of the bark, exerciſe and air, and under ſome circumſtances, chalybeate waters, with a perpetual bliſter, or iſſues, and gentle opiates, to palliate the cough, will be the moſt adviſeable remedies.

We are next to examine the treatment of the Catarrh, or Cough, from taking of cold.

And here the method of cure muſt vary according to the different ſymptoms and ſtages of the diſeaſe.

In a recent Cough, if the pulſe ſhould be full and ſtrong, and the patient plethoric, and troubled with a pain in the breaſt or ſide, or if the fever ſhould run too high, a little blood may be drawn to advantage, and repeated as occaſion may require.

But the great intention of cure will conſiſt in expelling the cauſe of the diſeaſe, by promoting a gentle diaphoreſis, and allaying the irritation in the lungs.—The antimonial powder, No. 1. the fixed and volatile alcaline ſalts neutralized with lemon juice, with warm diluting liquors, will well tend to divert the humours to the ſkin, and opiates, with medicines of the incraſſating, oily, inviſcating kinds will allay the irritation.

No. LXXII.

℞ Sal. corn. cerv. vol. ℈ ß.
Succ. limon. ʒiij.
Aq. fontan. ℥j.
— cinnam. ſpt. ʒj.
Sperm. cæti ſolut. ʒ ß.
Tinct. thebaic. gtt. v. ad x.
Syr. balſamic. ʒj.
M. ft. hauſt. ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

No. LXXIII.

℞ Ol. amygd. dulc. ℥j.
Sacchar. ʒij. Terant ſimul.

Add.

Add. Syr. papav. err. ℥j.
M. ft. linct. ſumend. coch. j. ad libitum. Bibat pro potu commun. infuſ. ſem. lini vel decoct. furfuris.

Lenient purgatives and bliſters to the back may ſometimes prove uſeful, to divert from the lungs, and evacuate the acrimonious fluids.

The methods above recommended will for the moſt part ſucceed in a recent cough; but if the diſeaſe ſhould have been of any ſtanding, a different manner of treatment will be required: For the lungs having been weakened by the diſeaſe, and tubercles or ſuppurations beginning to form, medicines of the gentle ſtimulating and ſtrengthening kinds will now avail the moſt. In ſhort, the remedies which have been before recommended for the relief of a Peripneumonia Notha, Pages 98, 99, will in general be uſeful here, as the indications of cure are nearly ſimilar.——— The balſamic pill, an expreſſion of millepedes, the lac ammoniacum; the warm, natural balſams, the balſam of Gilead, of Tolu, of Peru, of Capivi, flowers of Benjamin, and the like.

We have hitherto been examining the treatment of the ſeveral affections which give riſe to ulcerated lungs; we are next to enquire

quire into the moſt likely methods of relief when the diſeaſe is confirmed: But here we ſhall be too often foiled in our expectations of a cure; as it too frequently happens in theſe caſes that the very beſt remedies will prove ineffectual.—Our attempts however ſhould be directed to heal the ulceration; to guard and defend the blood againſt the purulent infection, and palliate the moſt urgent ſymptoms.

The two firſt intentions are to be anſwered by remedies nearly ſimilar: Balſamics of different kinds; the natural and artificial balſams; in particular the balſamic pill; an expreſſion of the millepedes; the bark; an eaſily digeſted, nutritious, antiputreſcent diet, as milk, whey, and the like, with a pure, dry air, will promiſe the faireſt.

The ſeveral ſymptoms are to be palliated by different methods: the cough is beſt relieved by opiates, which, in conſumptive caſes, it is often neceſſary to preſcribe very freely; as by quieting the irritation and cough, they will prevent the lungs from being ſtrained, and the ulcer from a farther diſtraction.

In caſe of a ſoreneſs in the cheſt or ſtomach, emulſions with ſperma cæti, or oil of almonds, may be uſeful; otherwiſe, as they relax the ſtomach and pall the appetite, the oily medicines will be rather prejudicial.

The hectical febrile paroxyſms will not be removed ſo long as the purulent fomes continues to be abſorbed into the circulation. The bark, either in ſubſtance or decoction, bids the faireſt of any other medicines to relieve; and may be taken freely between the fits.—The Briſtol waters have been recommended, and the vegetable and mineral acids, as antiſeptics and coolers, will be agreeable and uſeful.

The night ſweats are to be attempted by medicines of the bracing and aſtringent kinds: Such are the bark, with elixir of vitriol, alum, the blue vitriol in very ſmall doſes, the teſtacea, the tinctura ſaturnia, and the like.

The diarrhæa, which happens in the laſt ſtage of a Conſumption, is rarely to be remedied: For, as it depends upon a determination of the purulent fomes to the inteſtines; without that, as the cauſe, could be cut off, the effect will ſcarcely ceaſe. — We may obſerve, that the hectical heats and colliquative ſweats are for the moſt part abated by the purging; and when this is checked, the others will return with redoubled violence. Hence, if we attempt to ſtop the purging, we ſhall encreaſe the hectical ſymptoms; on the other hand, if the purging ſhould continue, it will greatly weaken and exhauſt the patient, and haſten him to his end.—To abate however of its violence, medicines of the opiate, incraſſating,

ting, and aſtringent kinds will be requiſite: Such are the pulv. e ſuccin. comp. pulv. e tragacanth. pulv. e bolo comp. cum opio; decoctions and extract of log-wood; the teſtacea, the Nevelholt, and Tilbury waters, and the like.—But as it is hardly to be ſtopped without being ſucceeded by the worſt ſymptoms, we may eſteem it for the moſt part the forerunner of a diſſolution.

A hectical fever, from any other cauſe than ulcerated lungs, will require nearly the ſame treatment. — The great indication of cure will conſiſt in procuring a free diſcharge for the confined matter. The ſymptoms may be palliated as above mentioned. The bark in particular will of all other medicines the moſt avail.

DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.

OF A

DEPRAVED APPETITE AND INDIGESTION.

A WANT of Appetite may proceed either from fault in the ſtomach, or in the humours ſeparated and contained in it.

A relaxed ſtate of the ſtomach, and an original or acquired weak texture of its fibres, is often the cauſe of a Depraved Appetite, and an impeded expulſion of the aliments into the inteſtines.

In theſe caſes phlegm generally abounds; which blunts the irritation, which produces hunger. Acidities will be generated, with cardialgiæ, nauſeas, flatulencies, and the like.

The humours contained or ſeparated in the ſtomach deprave the appetite when either from an oppreſſing viſcidity, or pungent acrimony, they afford a diſagreeable or painful ſenſation: Thus, glutinous pituitous humours, loading the ſtomach, adhering

hering to its ſides, or fluctuating in its cavity; or putrid and bilious humours, lodging in the primæ viæ, will leſſen the appetite, and diminiſh the deſire for food.

Another particular ſpecies of a Depraved Appetite, and want of digeſtion, will ariſe from a continual uſe of ſpirituous liquors; which will at length give a rigid contraction and a callous inſenſibility to the coats of the ſtomach; whence innumerable and often irremediable complaints.

When a want of appetite is owing to a relaxation of the ſtomach, ſuch medicines are required, which, by their aſtringency, may gradually brace it up, and, by their warmth, encreaſe the contraction of its muſcular coats.—But as in general the primæ viæ are loaded with a pituitous colluvies, it will be expedient firſt to cleanſe and deterge the ſtomach by emetics, and the gentle ſtomach purgers.

No. LXXIV.

℞ Vin. ipecacuanh. ℥j.
Capiat mane jejun. ventricul. ſuperbibend infuſ. rad. raphani ruſt. ad vomition. excitand.

Vel ℞ Sal. vitrioli, ℈j.
Aq. fontan. ℥ij ß.
Syr. balſam. ℥j.
M. ft. hauſt. ſumend. ut ſupra.

No. LXXV.

Tinct. ſacræ, ℥iiij.
Spt. lavend. ʒiiij.
M. capiat coch. ij. vel iij. mane.

Vel ℞ Vin. aloetic. alcalin.
Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ℥j.
Spt. lavend. ʒj.
M. ft. hauſt. mane ſumend.

Vel ℞ Aloe. ſocotrin.
Rhabarb. āā ʒj.
Cinnam.
Sem. carui,
Zingib. āā ʒ ß.
Spt. vin. Gallic. ℔ij.
Digere per biduum et cola.—Doſ. ʒj ad ʒ ij ß.

Vel ℞ Pill. rufi, gr. xv.
Ol. menth. gtt. j.
Ft. pill. no. iij. ſumend. noct. hor. decubitus.

Vel ℞ Aloes.
Rhabarb.
Spec. aromatic.
Gum. ſagapeni, āā ʒj.
Ol. menth.
Ol. caryophil. āā gtt. x.
Balſ. Peruv. q. ſ. ut ft. maſſa.
Doſ. ℈ ß. ad ℈j. omni noct.

No. LXXVI.

℞ Infuſ. amar. ſimp. ℥j ß.
Tinct. ſtiptic. ℥ ß.
Spt. lavend. ℥ ß.
M. ft. hauſt. hor. xj. matut. et quinta poſt merid. ſumend.

℞ Aq. cinnam. ten. ℥j ß.
Tinct. cort. Peruv. ſimp. ℥ ß.
Elix. vitriol. acid. gtt. xxv.
M. ft. hauſt.

℞ Vin. amar. ℥j ß.
Tinct. ſtomach. ℥iij.
Elix. vit. dulc. gtt. xxxx.
M. ft. hauſt.

The remedies propoſed for the cure of weakened and relaxed ſolids, will be likewiſe adviſeable, and bid very fair to relieve in a relaxed ſtate of the ſtomach. See No. IX. and following.

The Depraved Appetite, and other ſymptoms which ſupervene to too free an indulgence in ſpirituous liquors, is in many caſes, from its own nature, incurable; and is always more apt to prove ſo, as ſuch perſons ſeldom quit that habit when they have for any length of time purſued it. — The bath waters are particularly ſerviceable in this caſe, eſpecially when aſſiſted by the nervous attenuating gums, infuſions of aromatic

matic bitters in water, and mild aloetic purgatives; as palliatives, opiates, joined with the moſt agreeable aromatics, will ſucceed the beſt, as they tend in ſome meaſure to produce the effects, and anſwer the purpoſes of the ſpirituous liquors they have been accuſtomed to.

OF THE

CHOLERA MORBUS.

THE Cholera Morbus is a diſeaſe which ariſes from an acrimonious bile, thrown out from the liver and gall bladder into the duodenum; a part of which regurgitating into the ſtomach, will excite a ſevere ſickneſs and vomiting; the remainder being determined into the inteſtines, will bring on a purging, with pain, inflation, and diſtenſion of the belly; thirſt, heat, and anxiety, and many more and dangerous ſymptoms.

The intentions of cure will conſiſt in diluting and expelling the acrid bile, and palliating the moſt urgent ſymptoms.

The firſt intention may be anſwered, by diluting drinks, taken in large quantities: Such as a decoction of a cruſt of bread, water-gruel, chicken or any other thin broth, and the like; and, if at the ſame time a vomiting ſhould be excited, the bile may be both diluted and expelled.

To palliate the ſymptoms, opiates, eſpecially if joined with gentle cathartics, will moſt avail.

No. LXXVII.

℞ Rhabarb. gr. x.
Tinct. thebaic. gtt. xx.
M. ft. bol. repetend. ut opus erit.

No. LXXVIII.

℞ Sal. abſinth. ℈j.
Succ. limon. ℥ ß.
Aq. cinnam. ten. ℥j.
— menth. ſpt. ʒj.
Tinct. thebaic. gtt. iij.
M. ft. hauſt. quarta vel ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

CARDIALGIA,

AND OTHER

PAINS IN THE STOMACH.

THE Cardialgia, or Heart-burn, has its origin from an acid acrimony in the ſtomach, irritating its fibres, and exciting pain: Hence the cauſes and cure are entirely ſimilar to thoſe of the acid acrimony treated of in Pages 25, 26, 27.

There are other ſpecies of pain, whoſe ſeat appears to be in the ſtomach, which depend upon other and very different cauſes; and theſe for the moſt part are either of the ſpaſmodic, rheumatic, gouty, or periodical kinds.

A ſpaſmodic affection is to be remedied by the antiſpaſmodic medicines, amongſt which opium claims the firſt place. — The warm, cordial, and aromatic remedies are likewiſe extremely adviſeable.

No. LXXIX.

℞ Balſ. Peruv. (vit. ovi ſol.) ʒ ß.
Aq. fontan. ℥j ß.
Tinct. ſtomach. ʒij.
Conf. cardiac. ℈j.
Syr. balſ. ʒj ß.
M. ft. hauſt. ſexta quaque hor. ſumend.

℞ Lact. ammoniac. ℥vj.
Spt. vol. fœtid. ℥iij.
M. capiat coch. ij. ſubind.

℞ Flor. chamamæli, ℈j.
Spec. aromatic. ℈ ß.
Balſ. Peruv. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. bis terve de die ſumend.

A rheumatic pain in the ſtomach is to be remedied by the warm and antirheumatic remedies--To the peruvian draught, No. LXXIX. may be added the volatile tincture of guaiacum; and, in caſe of a coldneſs at the ſtomach, the cordial, heating, ſtimulating medicines ſhould be taken in large and often repeated doſes.

The gout in the ſtomach will require a regimen ſimilar to that abovementioned in the rheumatiſm. The warm, heating medicines will beſt anſwer the intention.

It will be neceſſary, in all the above caſes, to keep the belly open, by the warm ſtomach purgers.

A periodical pain in the ſtomach is to be treated as an intermittent fever. The bark will moſt frequently relieve; though in ſome caſes where the bark has not ſucceeded, the vitriolum cæruleum has affected a cure.

DISEASES OF THE INTESTINES.

DIARRHÆA, DYSENTERY, AND TENESMUS.

A Diarrhæa, or Purging, and a Dyſentery, which we may diſtinguiſh from the Diarrhæa, by the gripings and pain with which it is attended, may ariſe from any cauſe which can irritate and ſtimulate the inteſtines to excretion.

Sometimes it will appear as the ſymptom of a fever; at others will be owing to acrid, putrid, bilious ſordes collected in the primæ viæ, or ſomething noxious to be expelled the circulation.——Frequently alſo from an obſtructed perſpiration a Purging has enſued; and indeed in moſt Diarrhæas, the chronic ones in particular, the ſkin is generally dry, and perſpiration very little. —A periodical cauſe has likewiſe often given riſe to a Dyſentery; and ſometimes it has happened from ulcers or tumours in the inteſtines.

If a Diarrhæa ſhould come on as the ſymptom of a fever, it may be relieved by the methods recommended Pages 41, 42.

If it ſhould be owing to acrid, putrid, or bilious ſordes, it will be neceſſary to expel by the ſhorteſt method the irritating fomes. For

this purpoſe, an emetic of ipecacuanha, and afterwards a purgative with rhubarb, will be expedient and adviſeable.

No. LXXX.

℞ Rhabarb. gr. xij.
Spec. aromatic. gr. iij.
Tinct. thebaic. gtt. xv.
Syr. e cort. aurant. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. noct. hor. decubitus ſumend.

Vel ℞ Tinct. rhei ſpirituoſ.
Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ℥j.
Tinct. thebaic. gtt. xvj.—M.

Vel ℞ Infuſ. ſenæ, ℥ij.
Tartar. ſolub. ℥j ß.
Sal. corn. cerv. vol. gr. viij.
Spt. lavend. c. ℥j.—M.

When a Purging ſucceeds to an obſtructed perſpiration, the flow of humours ſhould be diverted from the inteſtines to the ſkin; the irritation abated, and the mouths of the veſſels, which throw out their contents into the cavity of the guts, contracted and cloſed.

Small doſes of ipecacuanha given at night, at bed-time, will tend to divert the humours to the ſkin; and medicines of the opiate, aſtringent kind will allay the irritation, and prevent too great a ſecretion from the exhaling veſſels.

No. LXXXI.

℞ Pulv. rad. ipecacuanh. gr. ij. ad iiij.
Spec. aromatic. ℈ ß.
Syr. e cort. aurant. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. omni noct. hor. ſomni ſumend.

No. LXXXII.

℞ Ligni campechenſ. raſ. ℥ij.
Coq. ex aq. fontan. q. ſ. ad colatur. ℔j.
Add. Tinct. japonic. ℥j.
—— thebaic. gtt. xxx.
Syr. e cort. aurant. ℥ ß.
M. capiat coch. iiij. quarta quaque hora, vel urgent. Diarrhæa.

Vel ℞ Julep. e cret.
Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ℥iiij.
Elect. e ſcord. ℥iij.
M. capiat coch. iij. pro re nata.

The rhubarb bolus, No. LXXX. will be likewiſe adviſeable; and the aſtringent glyſter, No. XXII. if the Purging ſhould be very violent, will be greatly ſerviceable, and often relieve almoſt immediately the complaint.

In the Chronic Diarrhæa, or Purging of long duration, the above method, eſpecially if joined to exerciſe on horſeback, will moſt frequently relieve. The ipecacuanha bolus, No. LXXXI. will much avail; even the rhubarb bolus, No. LXXX. will tend to ſtrengthen the inteſtines, and check the flux.

Whe-

When the Purging is abated, the bark well guarded with aromatics and opiates, will bid fair to ſtrengthen the habit, and prevent a relapſe.

No. LXXXIII.

℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ʒj.
Aq. cinnam. ten.
Vin. rub. āā ℥j.
Tinct. thebaic. gtt. vij.
—— aromatic.
Syr. croci, āā ʒj.
M. ft. hauſt. ter die ſumend.

The cortex ſimarouba given in infuſion, from gr. xv. to ʒ ß. has likewiſe been recommended as a good aſtringent in fluxes.

A Periodical Dyſentery will require a treatment ſimilar to an intermittent fever; the bark with opiates will generally effect a cure. —It may be adviſeable to premiſe a vomit, and a purge with rhubarb to its uſe; and if the ſtomach ſhould not bear a ſufficient quantity of the medicine, it may to advantage be thrown up by the anus glyſterwiſe.

No. LXXXIV.

℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ʒj. Coq. ex Aq. fontan. ℔j ß. ad medias colatur. turbid.
Add. Elect. e ſcord. ℥ ß.
M. ft. enema bis terve de die abſent. paroxyſm. injiciend.

If an excoriation or ulceration ſhould have given riſe to a complaint of this kind, gentle purges with rhubarb and opium, and balſamic medicines; the balſam. Peruv. Locatelli, and the like, with the Peruvian bark, may relieve; but if a cancerous tumour in the rectum, which is ſometimes the caſe, ſhould be the cauſe, the palliative cure is the only one to be expected.

A Teneſmus, or almoſt conſtant indication to ſtool, in which but little except an acrid mucus is voided, may be readily relieved by an inviſcating and opiate glyſter.

No. LXXXV.

℞ Amyli, ʒjſs. Coq. ex
Aq. fontan. ℥vj. ad gelatin. conſiſtentiam. Add.
Theriac. androm. ʒij.
Ol. olivar. opt. ℥j.
M. ft. emema pro re nata injiciend.

WORMS IN THE INTESTINAL TUBE.

WE meet with three ſpecies of Worms in the inteſtines. — The Teretes or Round-Worm, the Tænia or Tape-worm, and the Aſcarides, a ſmall Worm, whoſe ſeat is principally in the rectum.

The moſt efficacious anthelminthics, or remedies that deſtroy Worms, are tin and its preparations; mercurials, ſalt of ſteel, and ſweet oil.

No. LXXXVI.

℞ Limatur. ſtanni, ʒj. ad ʒiij.
Capiat man. et veſp. ex theriac. com. melle vel quovis alio vehiculo.

℞ Auri muſivi, ℈ij. ad ʒij.
Sumat bis die ex quovis vehiculo.

It may be neceſſary, during the uſe of the above preparations, to adminiſter once in ſix or ſeven days a mercurial cathartic.—Amongſt the different preparations of mercury, the æthiops min. claims the preference as an anthelminthic.

No. LXXXVII.

℞ Æthiop. min. ʒj.
Rhabarb. ʒj.
M. ft. pulv.—Doſ. ℈j. ad ʒj ß. bis die.

No. LXXXVIII.

℞ Sal. chalyb. ʒj ß. Solve in
Aq. cinnam. ten.
—— fontan. āā ℔ ß.
Dos. ʒij. ad ʒiiij. man. et vesp.

No. LXXXIX.

℞ Ol. amygd. dulc.
Aq. fontan. āā ʒiiij.
M. ft. haust. omni man. jejun. ventriculo sumend.

The oil may likewise be injected to ℔ ß. glysterwise; and will then greatly tend to the destruction of the Ascarides, whose seat is principally confined to the rectum.

OF THE

HEMORRHOIDS OR PILES.

THE Piles are a diſeaſe which derives its origin from an effuſion of blood into the cellular membranes of, or ſurrounding the rectum. Are owing to coſtiveneſs, an irritation in the rectum, or a cachectic habit of body.

Are to be remedied by anodyne and repellent liniments and fomentations, and keeping open the belly by gentle cooling purgatives.

No. XC.

℞ Elect. lenitiv. ℥j.
Lac. ſulphur.
Nitri, āā ℥j.
Syr. e cort. aurant. q. ſ. ut ft. elect. ſum. q. n. m. man. et veſp.

No. XCI.

℞ Aq. calcis ſimp. ℥vj.
Tinct. thebaic. ℥ ß.
M. pro fotu tepide partib. affect. uſurpand.

Vel ℞ Aq. fontan. ℥iiij.
Vitriol. alb. ℥ij.—M.

When the diſeaſe is owing to a bad habit of body, mercurial alteratives will be adviſeable, (ſee No. XXXVIII. Page 63.) or an alterative for the Fiſtula and Piles may be prepared as follows.

℞ Rad. enul. campan. ℔ ij.
Sem. fæniculi, ℔ iij.
Piper. nig. ℔ j. Separatim in pulv. trita bene miſceantur. Dein add.
Sacchari et mellis deſpumat. āā ℔ ij. ut fiat omnium paſta ſumend. quant. nuc. moſch. bis terve de die.

OF COLICS.

COLICS may be diſtinguiſhed in a threefold manner; into the flatulent or ſpaſmodic, the Colic from irritation, and the bilious or inflammatory Colic.

The flatulent and inflammatory Colic are to be readily enough diſtinguiſhed from each other: In the flatulent Colic the pain comes on by fits, flies about from one part of the bowels to another, and is much abated by a diſcharge of wind either upwards or downwards; but in the inflammatory Colic the pain remains equable, and fixed and ſettled in one ſpot; the vomitings are ſevere and frequently bilious; the belly obſtinately bound; and the pulſe always quick and feveriſh.

The flatulent or ſpaſmodic Colic is to be relieved by the warm cathartic and antiſpaſmodic or carminative medicines, and cupping glaſſes to the abdomen.

No. XCII.

℞ Tinct. rhabarb. ſpt.
Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ℥j.
Tinct. aromatic. ℥j.
M. ft. hauſt.

No. XCIII.

℞ Aq. piper. Jamaicen. ſimp. ℥vj.
— cinnam. ſpt. ℥ij.

Tinct. fœtid. ʒij.
Syr. papav. err. ʒ ß.
M. ft. julap. ſumend. coch. iij. ſubinde.

Sometimes in an hyſterical or hypochondriacal patient a purging and vomiting will likewiſe come on: In this caſe, a warm opiate will anſwer every intention.

No. XCIV.

℞ Philon. Lond. ℈j.
Rhabarb. gr. vj.
Spec. aromatic. gr. iij.
Balſ. Peruv. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. repetend. ut opus erit.

The Colic from irritation may be remedied by gentle cathartics, joined with opiates.

No. XCV.

℞ Manna ʒ ß. Solv. in
Aq. fontan. ʒj ß. Add.
Ol. amygd. ʒiij.
Tinct. thebaic. gtt. x.
—— aromatic. ʒj.
M. ft. hauſt. ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

The inflammatory or bilious Colic, as it is generally called, is to be treated in the manner preſcribed for inflammation in general. Blood-letting ſhould be repeated according to the

the violence of the diſeaſe and urgency of the ſymptoms: Afterwards the antimonial powder, No. I. will be adviſeable.—Emollient glyſters may be frequently thrown up; and, as it has been found by experience, that ſtools have been greatly efficacious to relieve the complaint, if the glyſters ſhould not produce a plentiful paſſage, it will be neceſſary to preſcribe medicines that may open the belly. — The eccoprotic cathartics, No. IV. are well calculated for theſe purpoſes: But as a ſevere vomiting often accompanies the diſeaſe, the ſtomach will not always retain a medicine in a liquid form; in which caſe, it will be neceſſary to preſcribe a purgative in the form of pills.

No. XCVI.

℞ Extract. cathartic. ʒj.
Sapon. amygd.
Pill. ſaponac. āā gr. xv.
Mercurii calcinat. gr. iij.
M. ft. pill. No. xv. ſumend. ij. vel iij. omni hora donec ſatis purgaverint.

The ſemicupium, or warm bath, and emollient fomentations, or a bliſter to the abdomen, will be likewiſe adviſeable and requiſite.

Sometimes pains ſimilar to thoſe obſerved, Pages 118, 119. as affecting the ſtomach, will likewiſe have their ſeat in the inteſtines; and may depend upon a ſpaſmodic, rheuma-

tic, or periodical cauſe. — The remedies before recommended, Pages 118, 119. may likewiſe be uſed to equal advantage when the diſeaſe is ſeated in the inteſtines. — The belly ſhould be kept open, and medicines of the antiſpaſmodic, antirheumatic, or febrifuge kinds, according to the nature of the diſeaſe, may to advantage be preſcribed.

A warm plaiſter, or cataplaſm, may be applied to the abdomen; and in many caſes will be greatly uſeful.

No. XCVII.

℞ Theriac. andromach.
Spec. aromatic. āā ℥ ß.
Ol. mac. expreſſ. ℈j.
M. ft. emplaſt. ſuper alutam extendend. et regioni umbilical. applicand.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

AN Inflammation in the Liver may be relieved in the manner propoſed for inflammations in general, as no diſtinct or different method of treatment will be required in this, than in an inflammation of any other part of the body.

If a ſuppuration ſhould come on, the greateſt danger is to be apprehended. Sometimes where the matter has pointed outwardly, the abſceſs has been opened and healed; but moſt frequently it burſts inwardly, and the patient dies tabid.—The treatment in this caſe ſhould be ſimilar to what has been recommended, Pages 109, 110. in the hectic fever.

A Schirrus of the Liver admits of no remedy.

OF THE JAUNDICE.

A Jaundice may depend upon a fivefold cauſe.—Inflammation, ſchirrus, ſpaſm, concreted bile or gall ſtones, and viſcidities or a pituitous lentor.

The Jaundice from inflammation is to be relieved by antiphlogiſtics: From ſpaſms, by removing or abating the cauſe of the contraction: From concreted bile, by relaxing the biliary ducts, that the calculi may paſs into the duodenum: And the Jaundice from viſcidities, which is indeed by far the moſt frequent cauſe, is to be remedied by the means propoſed for the cure of a Spontaneous gluten, Pages 28, 29. An emetic of ipecacuanha will be requiſite, which may be repeated occaſionally during the cure.—The ſtomach purgatives will be likewiſe neceſſary, and ſhould be taken every, or every other night at bed-time.

No. XCVIII.

℞ Extract. cathartic.
Sapon. amygdal. āā ʒj.
Mercurii calcinat. gr. iij.
Ol. juniperi gtt. x.
Ft. pill. No. XXIV. ſumend. iij. vel iiij. hor. decubitus. Vel,

℞ Vin. aloetic. alcalin.
Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ʒj.
Tinct. rhabarb. ſpt. ʒij.
M. ft. hauſt.

No. xcix.

℞ Gum. ammoniac.
Sapon. venet. āā ʒj ß.
Scillar. pulv.
Spec. aromatic. āā ʒ ß.
Ol. junip. gtt. xx.
Syr. e cort. aurant. q. ſ. ut ft. pill. ſingul. gr. v. ſumend. iiij. ter die, ſuperbibend. infuſ. rad. rubia tinct. No. lxv. ʒiiij. vel ʒvj. Vel,

℞ Sapon. venet. ʒj.
Pulv. rad. rub. tinct. ʒiij.
Rhabarb. ʒj.
Ol. junip. gt. xx.
Syr. balſamic. q. ſ. ut ft. elect. ſumend. ʒj ß. ter die. Superbib. jul. ſequent. coch. iij.

No. c.

℞ Aq. fontan. ʒvij.
—— cinnam. ſpt. ʒ ß.
Sal. corn. cerv. vol.
—— nitri, āā ʒj.
Syr. balſ. ʒ ß.—M.

The remedies recommended for the cure of the peripneumonia notha will be likewiſe adviſeable; as the general cauſe and cure of the one is the ſame as in the other; the ſeat of the diſeaſe alone conſtituting the difference.

DISEASES

OF THE

URINARY PASSAGES.

AN Inflammation of the kidneys or bladder is to be treated in the ſame manner as an inflammation in any other organical part; as no ſeparate method of treatment will be required. See Inflammation.

If a ſuppuration ſhould happen, when the abſceſs is burſt, the detergent balſamic remedies, with gentle laxatives, and plenty of diluting liquors, will be adviſeable; and to compleat the cure, the Peruvian bark.

No. CI.

℞ Sacchar. alb. ʒ ß.
Rhabarb. ʒj ß.
Nitri, ʒj.
Balſ. capivi ʒ ß.
M. ft. elect. ſum.q. n. m. ter die.

℞ Terebinth. e chio ʒij.
Pulv. enul. camp. q. ſ. ut ft. pill.
No. xxx. ſumend. v. ter die.

OF A DIABETES.

THE Intention of cure in a Diabetes conſiſts in ſtrengthening the relaxed kidneys; and by that means reſtraining their preternaturally encreaſed ſecretion.

The remedies recommended for weakened and relaxed ſolids will be adviſeable, and often ſucceed here.—The ſerum aluminoſum taken very plentifully has been found of great uſe.

No. CII.

℞ Tinct. ſaturnin. ʒj. ad ʒij. ſumend. ter die ex quovis vehiculo.

No. CIII.

℞ Tinct. japonic.
——— cantharid. āā ʒij.
Doſ. ʒiij. ad ʒ ß. bis terve de die.

If the belly ſhould be bound, it will be proper to give ſome ſtomach purgatives; the aloetics with rhubarb, or the like.

If the complaint ſhould not yield to aſtringents, the Briſtol hot-well water will be adviſeable; and often will effect a cure when all other means have proved ineffectual.

OF THE STONE.

THE intentions of cure in the ſtone are twofold; radical and palliative.

The radical cure will conſiſt in taking away or diſſolving the ſtone.

The palliative in the relief of the moſt urgent ſymptoms.

The ſtone may be taken away by the operation of lithotomy; or under ſome circumſtances, may be diſſolved by the preparations of lime.

The ſapo amygdalin. or ſapo venet. may be taken from ʒij. to ʒ ß. or ʒvj. morning and evening; and lime-water mixed with a fourth part of milk may be drank from a quart to three pints every day.

The ſymptoms are beſt palliated by opiates, by the mouth and glyſterwiſe, with gentle laxatives, and the mucilaginous relaxing medicines.

No. CIV.

℞ Balſ. Peruv. (vit. ovi ſol.) ʒj ß.
Decoct. com. ℔ ß.
Ol. olivar. ʒj ß.
Tinct. thebaic. ʒij.
M. ft. enema ut opus erit injiciend.

No. cv.

℞ Emulſ. com. ℔j.
Syr. e meconio ℥j.
M. bibat hauſt. ad libitum.

No. cvi.

℞ Mannæ, ℥ ß. Solv. in
Aq. fontan. ℥ij. Add.
Ol. amygd. ℥ ß.
M. ft. hauſt. ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

ISCHURIÆ DYSURIÆ, &c.

THE above ſymptoms are to be remedied by removing or abating their cauſe: If from inflammation, by antiphlogiſtics; if from the ſtone, by the remedies above recommended, and ſo on.

In general, the opiate glyſter, No. CIV. will afford the ſpeedieſt and moſt certain relief.

OF THE

LUES VENEREA.

THE Lues Venerea has been diſtinguiſhed into the firſt and ſecond infection; or more properly into local and univerſal.

Local, when the genitals only are affected; and this ſpecies of the complaint has been called a gonorrhæa or clap.

Univerſal, when the habit in general is tainted with the venereal cacoethes; and then the diſeaſe is ſtiled a pox.

A local infection, or clap, if not attended with chancres, buboes, or ſwelled teſticles, may be very eaſily and readily cured.

Bland oil, ſuch as oil of almonds, or the like, ſhould be injected warm into the urethra two or three times every day; and, after the eighth day, the following injection ſhould be thrown up a little warmed for four or five days more, or as long as there ſhould be occaſion.

No. CVII.

℞ Vitrioli alb. ℈ ß ad ℈j. Solv. in Aq. fontan. ℥ij.

The cathartic emulſion, No. IV. may be taken twice in a week, and a little mercurial

ointment may be rubbed every night into the groins.

By theſe means a clap if taken in the beginning may generally be cured in a fortnight, without any injury to the conſtitution, or any ill effects whatſoever. — If the ſymptoms ſhould any of them be troubleſome, they may be eaſily palliated. — The heat of urine by plenty of diluent liquors with gum arabic and nitre. The priapiſm and chordee by opiates taken at bed-time. The phymoſis and paraphymoſis by emollient cataplaſms, and oil thrown up between the glans penis and the prepuce. Buboes by the cathartic emulſion, and the mercurial ointment. The hernia humoralis by blood-lettings and lenient cathartics, with emollient fomentations and cataplaſms to the part. And chancres by oil, or a ſtrong mercurial ointment.

In a ſecond infection or pox, mercury and its preparations are the medicines that are moſt to be depended upon. It has been the general practice to preſcribe mercurials in ſuch a manner as to excite a ſalivation; but from experience it has been found, that a ſalivation is by no means neceſſary to the cure of venereal ſymptoms; as many very bad caſes have been relieved by mercurials, given as alteratives, when the mouth has not been at all affected.

The

The following method will cure a confirmed pox, with as much certainty as a ſalivation.

No. CVIII.

℞ Mercurii calcinat. gr. j. ad iij.
Sulphur. antimon. præcip. gr. ij. ad iiij.
Extract. thebaic. gr. ß. ad gr. j.
Conſerv. cynoſbat. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. omni noct. hor. decubitus ſumend.

No. CIX.

℞ Rad. ſarſaparill. ℥iij.
—— laureolæ (the mezereon root) ℥ij. Coq. ex
Aqua fontan. ℔iij. ad ℔ij. colatur. capiat ℔ ß. 4ter de die.

It may be neceſſary to continue the medicines for a fortnight after the ſymptoms have diſappeared; and, during the cure, the patient ſhould keep warm, uſe a light nouriſhing diet, and drink plenty of broths, or the like.— The warm bath would add to the efficacy of the medicines, and conſiderably haſten the cure.

DISEASES of WOMEN.

Obstructed Menses.

IT has been a received opinion, that many of the diſeaſes of women are owing to a ſuppreſſion of the menſes; but it may perhaps be doubted, whether this will ſo often prove the cauſe as the conſequence of other diſeaſes; as in general for the removal of obſtructions, we have little more to do than to remedy the particular indiſpoſition of body under which the patient may labour. Hence, different and oppoſite methods of cure will be required, according to the habit of body and nature of the ſymptoms.

In general, a deficient menſtrual excretion will depend upon a plethora; a glutinous pituitous diſpoſition of the humours, and a ſlow and languid circulation; or a contraction of the uterine veſſels, from cold or any other occaſional cauſe.

If a plethora ſhould have proved the occaſion, it may be neceſſary to draw blood, and to order medicines of the attenuating and gently purging kinds. The tinctura melampodii has been greatly recommended by Dr. Mead for theſe purpoſes, and may be given to advantage from ʒij. to ʒiij. three or four times every day.

But

But though obſtructions may ſometimes be owing to a plethora, we ſhall find, that they much more frequently will depend upon a cachectic habit, relaxed ſolids, and a weakened circulation; and in this caſe, the intentions of cure will conſiſt in attenuating and expelling the pituitous lentor of the fluids, ſtrengthening the ſolids, and promoting the circulation: In ſhort, reſtore the body to a healthy ſtate, and this as a natural excretion will ſucceed.

Emetics and gentle ſtomach purgers, with medicines of the chalybeate and ſtrengthening kinds, will moſt avail.—The following will often ſucceed extremely well.

No. cx.

℞ Pill. Rufi,
—— gummoſ.
Sal. chalyb.
Rubig. chalyb. ppt. āā ʒj.
Ol. ſuccin. rectificat. gtt. xx.
Syr. croci, q. ſ. ut ft. pill. No. xii.
e ʒj. ſumend. iij. vel iiij. mane et veſp.

℞ Tinct. martis in ſpt. ſal. ppt. ʒij.
Elix. aloes ʒj.
M. capiat coch. minimim. (tea-ſpoonful) ter quaterve de die ex quovis vehiculo.

See alſo Relaxed Solids, Pages 12, 13. and Spontaneous gluten, Pages 28, 29.

The ſuppreſſion, which is owing to a contraction of the uterine veſſels, is to be relieved by relaxing the parts, and determining with more force the fluids, to dilate the extremities of the veſſels.

The ſteams of warm water, the warm bath, and the like, may abate the contraction, and the warm emmenagogues may tend to force down the flux.

No. CXI.

℞ Pulv. e myrrh. comp. ℈j.
Flor. martial. gr. vj.
Extract. ſabinæ gr. iiij.
Syr. croci q. ſ. ut ft. bol. ter die ſumend.

℞ Elix. myrrh. comp.
Tinct. croci āā ʒj.
Sumend. ʒj. ad ʒij. ter quaterve de die.

Mercurials have ſometimes been of uſe, to remove obſtructions; and in many caſes may be preſcribed to advantage.

HÆMORRHAGIA UTERINA.

IN a Uterine Hæmorrhage, during the time of the flux, it will be requiſite to preſcribe opiates, and thoſe medicines which weaken the nervous influence; afterwards aſtringents may be uſed to confirm the habit in general, and ſhut up the mouths of the relaxed veſſels.

No. CXII.

℞ Tinct. roſar. ℥ij.
Nitri, ϑ ß.
Tinct. thebaic. gtt. x.
M. ft. hauſt. ſexta quaque hora ſumend.

℞ Tinct. ſaturnin. ℥j.
Capiat gtt. XL. ad LX. bis terve de die ex quovis vehiculo.

A cloth, dipped in brandy and vinegar, of each equal parts, may be likewiſe applied cold to the loins.

When the flux is by this means checked, it will be expedient to ſtrengthen the ſolids, to prevent a relapſe.

No. CXIII.

℞ Alumin.
Sang. dracon.
Colcoth. vitriol. āā gr. XV.

Spec. aromatic.
Rhabarb. āā gr. iiij.
Syr. balſ. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. ter die ſumend. ſuperbibend. tinct. roſar. rub. hauſtulum.

The vitriolum cæruleum is likewiſe particularly uſeful under theſe circumſtances; and is perhaps one of the moſt efficacious ſtyptics we are acquainted with. See No. x.

Indeed the whole tribe of bracing medicines, Page 14. will be conducive to theſe purpoſes; and may be recommended to advantage.

FLUOR ALBUS.

THE Fluor Albus is a diſeaſe which is owing either to a general or partial relaxation of the ſolids.—For the cure :

No. CXIV.

℞ Gum. olibani, ʒ ß.
Sacchari, ʒj. tere ſimul. dein.
Add. Tinct. cort. Peruv. ſimp. ʒij.
Aq. cinnam. ten. ℥j ß.
Tinct. cantharid. ʒj.
M. ft. hauſt. mane et cubitum iturus ſumend.

No. CXV.

℞ Extract. cort. Peruv. ʒ ß.
Rubigin. chalyb. ppt. gr. xv.
Spec. aromatic. gr. v.
Syr. croci q. ſ. ut ft. bol. hor. xj. matut. et 5ta P. M. ſumend.

Or, the bolus, No. CXIII. may be uſed for the above ; as they anſwer nearly the ſame intention.

No. CXVI.

℞ Cort. quercus, ʒj.
—— granat.
Flor. balauſt. āā ʒij.

Coq. ex vin. rub. q. ſ. ad colatur. ℔j.
Add. Alumin. ʒ ß.
M. pro fotu bis die partibus uſurpand.

Vel,

℞ Vitrioli cærulei, ϑ ß. Solv. in
Aq. fontan. ʒij.
M. ft. injectio omn. noct. cubitum iturus ope ſiphon. utend.

Applicetur dorſo emplaſtrum roborans.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

PSORA.

THE Pſora, or Itch, is an affection which is owing to animalcules burrowing in the ſkin; whence an itching, minute inflammation, and ſuppuration.

Mercury, ſulphur, white hellebore, and lime, have by experience been found the beſt medicines to deſtroy the inſect and eradicate the diſeaſe.

No. CXVII.

℞ Æthiop. min. ʒj.
Nitri, ϑ ß.
Conſ. cynoſbat. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. man. et veſp. ſumend.

No. CXVIII.

℞ Mercurii crud.
Ol. palmæ recent. āā ℔ ß.
Eſſent. limon. ϑj.
Camphor. ʒiij. Terantr. ſimul ad mercurii perfectam extinctionem.

Of this ointment about half a drachm may be rubbed into the bendings of the arms, or under the hams every evening.

No. CXIX.

℞ Unguent. ſimp. ℔j.
Flor. ſulphur. ℔ ß.
Eſſent. limon. ʒij.
M. ft. unguent. libere uſurpand.

No. CXX.

℞ Unguent. ſimp. ʒiiij.
Pulv. rad. helleb. alb. ʒj ß.
Lixivii tartar. ʒ ß.—M.

No. CXXI.

℞ Aq. calcis ſimp. ʒvj.
Mercurii præcip. alb. ʒj.
M. ft. lotio ſpong. ope partib. affect. bis die uſurpand.

Sometimes an eruption, not of a contagious kind, though a good deal ſimilar in appearance to the Itch, will beſet the ſkin: In this caſe, the alterative pill, No. CVIII. will be greatly ſerviceable; or under ſome circumſtances a ſolution of corroſive ſublimate, which in cutaneous diſeaſes is often of much avail.

No. CXXII.

℞ Mercurii corroſiv. ſublimat. gr. x. Solve in
Aq. cinnam. ten. ʒx.
Doſ. ʒ ß. bis die.

Vel

Vel ℞ Aq. fort. ſimp. ℔j.
Sal. ammoniac. vol. ℥vij.
M. et ceſſant. ebullition. add. argent. viv. ℥viij. vel tantum quantum balneo arenæ ſolvere poſſit liquor. Dein evaporation. et chryſtalization. facta; ſalis ſicci ℥j. add. aq. roſar. ℥iij. iterumque ſolv. calore arenæ.—Doſ. gtt. ij. vel iij. ex cyath. aq. fontan. ſemel de die.

OF THE ELEPHANTIASIS.

THE Elephantiaſis, or Leproſy of the Greeks, is a frequent and common diſeaſe, though very difficult of cure.

The alterative pill, No. CVIII. will ſometimes ſucceed; though in general antimonials are preferable in this diſeaſe to mercurials.

No. CXXIII.

℞ Antimon. crud. ʒ ß.
Conſ. cochlear. hort. ℈j.
Syr. ſimp. q. ſ. ut ft. bol. bis die ſumend. ſuperbibend. decoct. ſeq. ℔ ß.

No. CXXIV.

℞ Cort. ulmi recent. ℔j.
Coquetr. ex aq. fontan. q. ſ. ad colatur. ℔ viij.

No. CXXV.

℞ Unguent. ſimp. ʒij.
Sacchar. ſaturni ʒij.
M. ft. lint. partib. affect. applicand.

DISEASES of CHILDREN.

Acidities in the Primæ Viæ.

FROM an acid acrimony in the primæ viæ a number of the diſeaſes of children will derive their origin: Such are vomitings, griping pains, purgings, convulſions, and the like.

For the relief of diſeaſes from this cauſe, ſee Pages 25, 26. The magneſia alba or the teſtacea, with rhubarb, or ſome agreeable aromatic, and a proper diet, ſuch as broths, jelly, and the like, will anſwer every intention.

If a purging ſhould ſupervene, an aſtringent glyſter, ſee No. XXII, LXXXV. will be adviſeable; and the elect. e ſcord. may be joined to the abſorbents and teſtacea.

DENTITION.

THE ſymptoms from Dentition are beſt relieved by cutting through the gums to the teeth. — If this ſhould not ſucceed, opiates will be highly adviſeable, to blunt the pain and allay the irritation. — If the child ſhould be plethoric, and the fever high, a little blood may be drawn to advantage.

PERIPNEUMONY.

AN infarction of the lungs and difficulty of breathing in children is a complaint of a dangerous, and many times of an irremediable kind.

It may be adviſeable to order a vomit and a bliſter to the back; and if the child ſhould be feveriſh, to draw a little blood. The detergent attenuating medicines are the likelieſt to ſucceed.

No. CXXVI.

℞ Sal. corn. cerv. vol. ℈j.
Succ. limon. ʒvj.
Aq. cinnam. ten.
—— fontan. āā ʒij ß.
Gum. ammoniac. ſol. ℈j.
Syr. ſcillitic. ʒ ß.
Ft. miſt. ſumend. coch. j. ſecunda vel tertia quaque hora.

A ſperma cæti emulſion, with ſal corn. cerv. may be likewiſe taken frequently; and if the child ſhould be ſtrong and luſty, a few grains of jallap, as a briſk purgative, may prove of ſervice.

WORMS.

FROM the irritation of Worms in the inteſtines a number of diſeaſes may enſue. — Belly-achs, fevers, convulſions, epileptic fits, &c. The remedies, which have been found to ſucceed the beſt for the relief of diſeaſes from this cauſe, have been already mentioned, Pages 125, 126. The æthiops with rhubarb ſucceeds in many caſes extremely well.

A bliſter likewiſe, in caſe of fits or fever, may be recommended to advantage.

TINEA, OR SCALL'D HEAD.

AFTER ſhaving the head, the fomentation and liniment following will in moſt caſes relieve.

No. CXXVII.

℞ Fol. abſinth.
—— abrotani āā ℥j. Coq. ex
Aq. fontan. q. ſ. ad colatur. ℔ij.
Add. Lixivii ſaponac. ℥iiij.
M. ft. fotus tepide omni die capiti uſurpand.

No. CXXVIII.

℞ Unguent. alb. camphorat. ℥iij.
Petrolei barbadens ℥ij.
M. ft. lint. quocum inungent. part. affect. ſtatim a fotu applicato.

A few doſes of mercurial phyſic ſhould be taken during the cure.

HOOPING COUGH.

THE Hooping Cough, to which children are principally ſubject, is a diſeaſe of the ſpaſmodic kind; and the ſymptoms are beſt relieved by antiſpaſmodic remedies.

Blood-letting and gentle laxatives are almoſt univerſally uſeful; and emetics occaſionally repeated are of great ſervice. Bliſters when the ſymptoms are urgent are likewiſe to be inſiſted on.

No. CXXIX.

℞ Julep. e moſcho, ℥vj.
Elix. paregoric. ℥ß.
Tinct. valerian. vol. ʒj.
M. capiat coch. ij. vel iij. ter quaterve de die.

℞ Lact. ammoniac.
Aq. cinnam. ten. āā ℥ij.
Tinct. caſtor. ʒij.
Syr. balſamic. ℥ß.
Ft. miſt. ſumend. coch. j. ſubinde.

Towards the decline of the diſeaſe a decoction of the bark in full doſes may be preſcribed to advantage.

SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

THE intentions of cure in Scrofulous or Strumous Affections will conſiſt in correcting the general cachexy, by ſtrengthening the ſolids, and attenuating the lentor of the humours, and in healing and removing the tumours and ſores.

The remedies which would be moſt expedient to anſwer the firſt intention, have been already examined under the articles, Relaxed Solids, Page 12, and following; and Spontaneous Gluten, Page 28, and following.

Emetics and ſtomach purgers will be uſeful, to cleanſe and expel from the primæ viæ any viſcid ſaburra; and theſe ſhould be repeated as occaſion may require. —— Exerciſe of body, with gently ſtimulating, attenuating medicines, will likewiſe promiſe fair to reſolve the obſtructions, and relieve the patient.

No. cxxx.

℞ Vitri antimon. in pulv. quam ſubtiliſſ. redacti gr. iiij.
Milleped. ppt. ʒj.
Gum. ſagapen. ʒ ß.

Ol.

Ol. juniperi gtt. x.
Syr. ſimp. q. ſ. ut ft. pill. No. xxx. ſumend. ij. iij. vel iiij. mane vel man. et veſp.

Chalybeates are often very uſeful.

The bark has likewiſe been highly recommended; and, as a ſtrengthener and promoter of the circulation, bids fair to be ſerviceable.

The madder root, as an attenuant and deterger of the minuteſt veſſels, may likewiſe have its advantage.

Mercurials, burnt ſponge, ſea-water, and a great variety of other medicines, have been recommended as uſeful: but we are ſtill at a loſs for a ſpecific medicine; and indeed where the diſeaſe is violent and confirmed, or the viſcera affected, our beſt remedies will often avail but little.

The ſecond intention, viz. That of healing and removing the tumours and ſores, more properly comes under the province of ſurgery than of medicine.—If they cannot be reſolved, they ſhould be either extirpated or brought to ſuppuration.—A mercurial waſh has ſometimes ſucceeded in reſolving ſcrofulous tumours.

No. CXXXI.

℞ Mercurii corroſiv. ſublimat. ℈ ß.
Solv. in
Aq. fontan. ℥j ß. Add.
Tinct. cantharid. ℥ ß.
M. ft. lotio noct. cubitum iturus tumoribus uſurpand.

FINIS.